NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

REPORTS

OF THE

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

FOR

1872.

By M. KEMPSON, Esq., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

ALLAHABAD:

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1873.

GOVERNMENT
1873

REPORTS

BY THE

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1872.

No. 700.

FROM

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

North-Western Provinces,

TO

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

North-Western Provinces.

DATED NYNEE TAL, THE 4TH AUGUST, 1873.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit a résumé of the reports of the Local Educational Committees in the North-Western Provinces for His Honor's information, to which is prefixed a statement, compiled in this office, of the existing schools according to divisions, with statistics of attendance and cost for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

2. The reports were despatched by the several Committees with varying punctuality. For instance, the Futtehpore report was issued on March 29th, while the Dehra Doon report is dated July 29th. Four other reports—*viz.*, those for Boolundshuhur, Etawah, Cawnpore, and Mirzapore—were not despatched by the Secretaries until July.

3. There is much of interest and value in the majority of the papers, especially in those from the districts of Saharunpore, Muttra, Etawah, Etah, Mynpoory, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Humeerpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Benares, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore. I have made full abstracts in all cases with as much system as was possible, and have appended my remarks, sometimes in the body of the abstract, and sometimes at the end of each. The Allahabad report is the only one which called for lengthened notice, because the tone of the report was exceptionally critical. In the districts of Allygurh, Furruckabad, Budaon, Mirzapore, and Lullutpore, the Secretaries of Committees are the Headmasters of the zillah schools. I think more independence would attach to the working of the Committees at these places if the Secretaryship were entrusted to an Assistant Collector, or other junior Civil officer. The Headmasters of zillah schools should invariably be members of Committees, and be entrusted with the duty of collecting the statistics of private schools (unaided) as has been already recommended in the annual report, but any direct interference with Government schools of a lower rank than the zillah school is likely to complicate their relations with the Inspector and Deputy Inspector, who are the most closely interested in their management. I object entirely to the choice of the Deputy Inspector of Ghazeepore as Secretary. The Secretaries of the Boolundshuhur, Bareilly, and Jounpore Committees are Native officials in the Revenue Department. The two former appear to work especially well.

4. The Government of India having ruled finally that the accounts of Anglo-Vernacular schools, supported by local subscription, are not to be kept in the treasury, but that the schools are to be regarded as private aided institutions, I am of opinion that from henceforth their management should rest entirely with the Local Educational Committees, and that the grant bills should in future be signed by the Secretaries, and be submitted by them to me for countersignature. The subscription and fee account, and the appointment of teachers, should likewise be managed solely by the Committees, and inspection only be considered as the duty of the Inspector. The delay which has here and there occurred in the payment of salaries will thus be avoided.

5. A tabular statement, in the terms of the new classification of schools, should in future accompany the reports, and this statement should include all schools, Government aided or unaided, which exist in the district.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

M. KEMPSON,

Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P.

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School Statistics, North-Western Provinces, according to Divisions.

Number.	Division.	Districts.	1871-72			1872-73.						
			Number of schools	Average attendance.	Cost.	Number of schools.	Number of Pupils.				Average attendance.	Cost
							Hindoos	Mahomedans	Others.	Total		
					Rs.							Rs.
1	Meerut	Dehra Doon, ..	29	627	17,447	33	612	118	193	923	618	18,222
2		Saharunpore, ..	381	6,001	36,746	397	4,320	4,138	128	8,586	6,878	1,63,468
3		Moozuffernuggur,	320	5,665	22,821	466	4,255	2,445	..	6,700	5,342	24,826
4		Meerut, ..	360	6,087	53,614	289	7,291	2,083	62	9,436	6,057	53,969
5		Boolundshuhur, ...	301	5 627	31,771	300	5,154	1,940	3	7,097	5,425	32,060
6		Allygurh, ..	370	6,462	54,264	378	8,070	1,104	13	9,187	6,669	43,684
		Total, ...	1,761	30,465	2,16,681	1,863	29,702	11,828	399	41,929	30,989	3,36,229
7	Agra	Muttra, ...	278	6,342	30,283	293	8,284	562	...	8,846	6,549	32,029
8		Agra, ...	431	8,192	1,9),432	456	9 339	1,348	708	11,395	9,056	2,04,951
9		Etawah, ...	192	2 987	32,245	203	4,926	306	..	4,632	3,139	32,023
10		Etah, ...	166	3,317	20,523	190	3,680	675	1	4,356	3,948	22,229
11		Mynpoory, ...	257	4,300	26 673	275	5 618	542	25	6,205	4,46	27,660
12		Furruckabad, ...	341	4,918	28,275	310	5,566	1,017	46	6 629	5,302	28,961
		Total, ...	1,665	29,956	3,28,431	1,727	36,813	4,450	780	42,043	32,461	3,47,853
13	Rohilkund.	Bijnour, ...	334	5 228	31,313	393	4,173	2,858	10	7,041	5,827	36,878
14		Moradabad, ...	342	5,495	51,586	371	3,819	3,602	73	7,494	5,589	52,368
15		Budaon, ...	304	3,920	32,383	326	3,430	1,852	1	5,283	4 268	34,448
16		Bareilly, ...	519	7,157	1,20,240	484	6,082	3,531	160	9,782	7,696	1,14,815
17		Shahjehanpore, ...	162	3,858	36,994	174	1,281	1,038	113	4,432	3,938	35,574
		Total, ...	1,661	25,658	2,72,516	1,746	20,785	12,881	366	34,032	27,318	2,74,073
18	Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	337	7,362	65,891	364	9,649	808	151	10,608	8,124	48,123
19		Humeerpore, ...	109	2,258	13,546	122	2,966	544	...	3,510	2,630	14,571
20		Futtehpore, ...	259	4,946	21,940	280	4,852	1,419	...	6,271	4,700	21,720
21		Banda, ...	211	4,603	21,764	161	3,456	452	1	3,909	3,586	18,068
22		Allahabad, ...	373	6,702	61,286	439	6,992	3,660	482	11,134	9,703	1,28,814
23		Jounpore, ...	233	4,233	37,711	204	5,910	1,045	4	6,959	5,484	26,512
		Total, ...	1,523	30,194	2,22,138	1,570	33,825	7,928	638	42,391	34,227	2,57,808
24	Benares	Benares, ...	539	10,143	2,17,304	570	12,377	1,532	302	14,211	10,943	2,21,927
25		Mirzapore, ...	243	4,826	42,708	261	5,795	673	78	6,546	5,646	36,994
26		Ghazeepore, ...	290	7,515	37,148	283	6,307	2,083	9	8,389	7,296	40,892
27		Azimgurh, ...	286	6,767	29,926	315	7,095	2,208	6	9,309	8,045	32,031
28		Gorruckpore, ...	380	11,255	36,616	426	14,050	1,966	192	16,208	11,707	44,526
29		Bustee, ...	185	5,975	18,592	221	7,372	1,422	1	8,795	6,692	21,233
		Total, ...	1,923	46,511	3,82,344	2,078	53,016	9,854	588	63,458	50,329	3,97,605
30	Bundelkhund	Jaloun, ...	115	2,095	11,185	122	2,900	239	...	3,139	2,399	12,280
31		Jhansie, ...	110	1,653	12,478	159	2,603	136	4	2,743	2,010	12,901
32		Lullutpore, ...	39	869	6,133	42	1,242	60	3	1,305	928	6,262
		Total, ...	264	4,617	29,796	323	6,745	435	7	7,187	5,367	31,443
33	Kumaon.	Kumaon ...	63	3,834	31,289	79	4 702	50	195	4,947	2,801	33,164
34		Gurhwal, ...	67	2,334	11,285	53	2,735	4	104	2,844	1,920	10,630
35		Terai, ...	...	...	...	1	60	10	...	70	56	346
		Total, ...	130	6,168	42,574	133	7,497	64	299	7,860	4,777	44,340
		Grand Total ...	8,986	1,73,569	14,94,582	9,440	1,88,383	47,440	3,077	2,38,900	1,85,468	16,89,351

RÉSUMÉ.

FIRST DIVISION.

DEHRA DOON.

MR. W. HOLMES, *Secretary.*

THE Superintendent of the Doon, Mr. H. Ross, forwards the Secretary's report with the observation that "great advances have been made. The people seem to be awakening to the advantages of education—at least I judge so from the numerous applications which have been made for new schools." He adds that the district schools are upon the whole good, and that his inspection led him to conclude that arithmetic was the chief defect in the instruction. Mr. Ross lays stress on the need of reserving the post of putwaree for persons educated in the district, and is of opinion that the schools are valuable in this respect, as giving ample means for securing the services of qualified men.

The report submitted by Mr. Holmes considers the state of education in the district under mission, hulkabundi, pergunnah, and private schools.

Mission Aided Schools.

The schools of the Presbyterian (American) Mission, *viz.*, the Anglo-Vernacular boys' schools in Dehra and Rajpore, and the Christian girls' boarding school and orphanage, are very favourably mentioned. These were seen by His Honor in December, and the progress and proficiency of the pupils, and the ability and devotion of this staff, received hearty acknowledgment. "The Aunfield Mission School (C. M. S.) at Chooharpore is getting on well. It is attended by 50 boys and girls, all of whom are Christians." This school was also seen by His Honor in Christmas week.

Hulkabundi Schools

The hulkabundi schools have increased from six to eleven, and two more will be opened in the Doon and one in Jounsar Bawur. The number of pupils in these schools has risen by 116 boys. Mr. Holmes observes that "the annual income produced by the 1 per cent. is far too small to keep up the schools of this class now in existence. The income for the whole of the district is only Rs. 726, and the deficiency is at present made up from the 10 per cent. cess in Jounsar Bawur."

Tahsili and Pergunnah Schools

The Dehra and Kalsi tahsili schools number 39 and 36 pupils, but the latter has become a hulkabundi school. It has been already proposed to open a pergunnah school at Rajpore in addition to that at Sahuspore, but orders of sanction are awaited.

Private Schools

"There are altogether 14 private schools, and six of these are in the town of Dehra. The total number of pupils attending them is about 130."

Municipal Free Schools

Two free schools have been opened—one at Dehra and one in Mussoorie. Only 15 boys attend the latter at present, and 35 attend the Dehra school.

With reference to the committee's remark on the insufficiency of the 1 per cent. cess, I think 3 per cent. might be allowed, as in the case of the hill districts.

SAHARUNPORE.

MR. J. KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

THE report states :—

Higher Education.

"The higher education of the district does not fall directly within the province of the committee. It is carried on by the zillah and missionary schools, and by the

religious colleges of Saharunpore and Deobund." In these the course of reading is described as very narrow, and the introduction of Oordoo translations of the most liberal and least known Persian and Arabian historians and philosophers is recommended. Attempts were made to start a similar branch of the Saharunpore Mohamedan College, and to open an English night school at Deobund, but failed.

Hulkabundi Schools

The district contains 109 hulkabundi schools. During the year two were removed, two were promoted to the status of pergunnah schools, and nine others (including two, Saharunpore and Gungoli, which were considered to interfere with the tahsili schools) were closed. On the other hand, seven schools were opened in new localities, and two primary schools succeeded the hulkabundi schools at Saharunpore and Gungoli. The Secretary regretted the necessity for these changes, but remarks that the distribution of the population in the district accounts for an irregular disposition of the schools. He says:—

(1.) "The northern part of the khadir lands, where the population is scattered, and villages are separated by considerable intervals." In this division an urgent necessity exists for the employment of children in agriculture; schools are far apart, the jungle frequent, the inhabitants indifferent, and but few schools.

(2.) "The central and southern parts which are thickly peopled." In this division, notably in the Deobund Tahseel, boys frequently attend from neighbouring villages. Here, as far as possible, aided hulkabundi schools will be established.

Municipal and subscription Schools.

Municipal grants and subscriptions for schools increased from Rs. 61-8-0 in 1871-72, to Rs. 291-8-0 in May, 1873. The greater portion of this amount is devoted to aiding three primary schools (with 125 boys) and two zenana schools (with 30 girls) in Saharunpore; English classes (with 35 pupils) in the Deobund tahsili school; and Persian and Hindi classes (with 42 pupils) in the tahsili school at Jowalapore. Thus aid is given to 232 pupils. Also a school for European children has been started at Saharunpore; and the tahsili schools at Gungoli, Munglour, and Rampore are to be enlarged from funds at the disposal of the committee.

Tahsili and Pergunnah Schools

The Secretary reports of the tahsili and pergunnah schools:—

"I have visited all of them except Gungoli. The most flourishing in point of numbers is at Jowalapore, and the least flourishing are at Rampore and Munglour."

The tahsili, hulkabundi, and committee schools have been attended by 3,947 pupils, showing an increase of 287 against the previous year. The Secretary gives the following epitome of the duties of an educational committee:—

I.—To secure the most favourable distribution of schools and a good attendance.

II.—To erect school-houses.

III.—To supervise expenditure, and to employ the surplus to the greatest advantage.

With a desire to carry out these views, some important changes were introduced. An educational clerk was appointed in the Collector's office, and the Deputy Inspector was required to attend monthly to audit accounts, and to submit quarterly statistics of attendance. It is believed that these steps will enable the committee to exercise more thorough supervision in the working of the schools.

The following remarks by the Secretary refer to a plan which has already received His Honor's sanction. Mr. Kennedy sets an excellent example to other committees in his attention to the subject:—

Aided Hulkabundi Schools

"It only remains to explain the system on which I have already started eight aided schools (only five were started before March, 1873), and propose to extend them. Zemindars generally ask for a hulkabundi school, either because they grudge the pay of the hedge-tutor whom they already possess, or because they want really good education. The pay of these village tutors is generally Rs. 2, with the

addition of food and lodging. Their acquirements are reading, writing, a smattering of Persian, and slight acquaintance with the simplest rules of arithmetic. They are ignorant of history, geography, grammar, or the higher branches o arithmetic, and their method of teaching is still lower than their learning. It is almost impossible therefore for a zemindar to procure a teacher who is not incompetent. To aid these village schools without improving the teaching is, in my opinion, loss to ourselves and an injury to the zemindars. I made an attempt of this sort in the town of Saharunpore. The teacher was above the average, and he willingly accepted a grant from funds at my command. But the effort to teach the hulkabundi course of arithmetic and history, &c., was too great; his pupils not getting so much Persian as they had got before, and finding the new studies badly taught, began to leave, and the grant was withdrawn. The incompetency of ordinary Native teachers is one of the principal obstacles to popular education, and I hope to obtain sanction for the establishment of a district Normal school where village schoolmasters may be trained."

Proposed District Normal School.

The valuable services of Maksood Ali Khan, the Sub-judge; of Lala Doom Singh, a wealthy banker: of Baboo Hurnam Chunder, head-clerk in the Collector's office; and of Zulfikar Ali, the Deputy Inspector, are specially acknowledged.

No mention is made of indigenous schools beyond what is said above, but the committee has devoted its attention so usefully and thoroughly to improving the condition of the village hulkabundi schools, that they will in future have more leisure to look to the needs of this other class. In the meantime the Inspector has furnished a tentative classification of the indigenous schools in this and the other districts of the division, which will be found in Section V. of my annual report.

Indigenous Schools

Mr. Konnedy's exertions are commendable, and he has the confidence and support of the Collector, Mr. Jenkinson. I may mention the Moonsiff of Deobund, Mahmood Buksh, as a friend to education, in addition to those named above by the Secretary.

MOOZUFFERNUGGUR.

Mr. W. R. Burkitt, *Secretary.*

The President and Secretary of the Educational Committee having only recently joined, were unable to supply much information respecting the district.

The committee appear to have held four meetings during the year, at the last of which it was resolved to commence the building of 20 new hulkabundi school-houses.

Meetings.

During the past year eight new hulkabundi schools were established, seven at the express request of the zemindars; and one school was transferred to the municipality of the sudder station.

Hulkabundi Schools

The committee remark a great falling off in the private subscriptions, former subscribers apparently considering themselves excused by the operations of Act XVIII. of 1871.

Subscriptions.

The want of information which marks this report is to some extent remedied by the inquiry into the condition of the vernacular schools which was carried on while His Honor's camp was in the district. The schools are comparatively forward and well attended, and the Deputy Inspector, Muhi-ud-din, deserves credit for his successful administration.

MEERUT.

Mr. J. Macpherson, *Secretary.*

The hopes of future success expressed in last year's report have been to some extent realized. The progress of education has been satisfactory.

Progress.

A detailed statement of the number and description of the schools and pupils has been furnished, by which it appears there are 365 schools in the district, attended by 7,897 pupils, shewing an increase of 198 schools and 3,423 pupils against last year.

Zillah School. The Meerut zillah school receives 117 pupils. The site offered by Hur Sahai for the new school buildings, near the Kamboh Darwaza, was disapproved of by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor while at Meerut on tour, and a fresh site was selected near the Dispensary. Plans have been sanctioned, and an early commencement may be expected. As the municipality has intimated its inability to assist, the opening of the proposed boarding-house is deferred.

"Prince Alfred" School. The municipal grant of Rs. 40 per mensem to this school has, with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, been discontinued, and the municipality purpose devoting the amount to the establishment of free-schools instead, of which two are already working.

Haupper. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Haupper is working well. The attendance is 24, and teachers and pupils are mentioned in terms of commendation.

Ghazeeabad. The building of the new school-house at Ghazeeabad has not yet been commenced.

Village Schools There are 180 village schools in the district, of which the greatest number (40) is in the Ghazeeabad pergunnah, and the least (20) in Mowana. These schools impart instruction to 4,895 pupils.

Indigenous Schools. There are also 163 indigenous schools, giving instruction to 2,183 pupils. Of these the greatest number (69) is at Meerut, and the least (15) at Sirdhana.

Scholarships. There are 4 Government scholarships; 3 held by pupils of the Meerut zillah school, and one by a pupil studying at the Bareilly College. Of the 10 hulkabundi scholarships at Rs. 3 per mensem, 5 only are taken up at present. It was found that 5 scholars had been improperly elected from the town of Meerut, and these were deprived.

Grading of Schools. The committee report that they have taken into consideration the rules for the expenditure of hulkabundi funds sanctioned by G. O. No. 159A. of 1873, and that they have consulted with the Inspector as to the grading of the schools accordingly.

The chief defect in the school management of the year was the failure of the Deputy Inspector, Najm-ud-din, to send up candidates for the vernacular examination. He was reprimanded, and the district will be represented this year in the examination.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.

PUNDIT HURGYAN SINGH, *Secretary*.

Meetings THE committee meetings were regular and well attended.

Zillah School The boarding-house in connection with the zillah school receives 14 inmates. The report states that:—"The president of the committee takes great interest in this institution, inspects the house occasionally, and provides for the wants of the boys. The municipal grant of Rs. 100 was expended by him in providing beds, chests, tables, chairs, and reading lamps, and also a set of cricket bats and balls for the use of the boys."

Tahsili Schools. There are four tahsili schools, with an attendance of 495 boys, an increase of 36 against last year. "Of these, the school at Secundrabad is pronounced to be the best in the district. The teacher, Anunt Ram, was presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Durbar held in Meerut on the 17th of January last, and was rewarded by His Honor with a purse of Rs. 50 for the pains and interest taken by him in the welfare of the school." The Boolundshuhur school is making good progress, the Debaie school is overcrowded, and in want of more suitable premises, sanction to the provision of which is now out; the Khoorja school is doing well.

Pergunnah schools have been established at Jewur, Syannah, and Galaotee since February last, and receive 126 pupils. The Syannah school is considered the best, and has 50 pupils. The Secretary states:—"I visited the last mentioned school in April, and was glad to find the boys well behaved and prompt in giving answers to the questions asked in the different branches of their studies." Pergunnah Schools.

Mr. Willock, the President of the educational committee, visited the schools at Jewur and Golaotee, and reports favourably of them.

The 102 hulkabundi schools in the district were attended by 3,876 boys, an increase of 44 against last year. No less than 33 of these schools were inspected by the President while on tour, and many more were visited by the other District Officers. Many of the schools are flourishing, and their general condition is satisfactory. Hulkabundi Schools.

The account of the President's visit to the Chitaree school is interesting:—"I examined the Chitaree school on the 2nd January, in company with the Nawab, his son, and other gentlemen. The school is in a very flourishing condition. The registered attendance is 58, and 52 were present. There are two masters, on Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 (reduced from Rs. 15 and Rs. 10). The boys are remarkably well taught, and I shall be glad to see the teachers' wages raised, if any modification of the late rules issued by Government can be allowed. This is decidedly the best school that I have inspected this year. The school-house has been built by the committee through the Nawab, who has very liberally improved on the standard plan by adding a flat verandah and pillars of masonry. With his usual liberality, he has defrayed the expenditure."

In November last, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta inspected the Nethla school, accompanied by the President and Secretary, and remarked:—"I inspected this school and heard the pupils read, saw their maps and ciphering, and examined them in geography. Their answers were sharp and intelligent. The salary of the master seems smaller than it ought to be."

The President is of opinion that there is an important connexion between the spread of education in the hulkabundi schools and the gradual removal of the prejudice against vaccination. He states:—"Vaccination may probably not be connected in the minds of casual observers with education, but it *now follows it*. The ignorant alone decline vaccination. When the present generation of scholars become fathers, we may perhaps find them patronizing vaccination, but at present their fathers do not. Great returns are furnished by the Vaccination Department of a large percentage of the population being treated. But I have ample proof that the educated classes of the *village community* resist all attempts to stop the ravages of small-pox, and that the low classes, Chamars, Bhungees, and the like, are alone vaccinated. I have visited a very large number of Thakoor and Jat villages lately, but I have not come across a single one in which one of the children had been vaccinated, although the vaccinators have visited these villages. In only one school (that of Pahasoo) have I met with a boy that has been vaccinated. I commend the subject to the consideration of the committee. Compulsory vaccination is not desirable, but persuasion may do much. President's remarks on connexion between vaccination and education.

"I have promised a few arms licenses to those who follow my advice, and now Thakoors and Jats are clamouring for vaccination! (To be followed by a claim for a license, of course.) In schools in England no pupil is admitted unless he has been vaccinated, and the question of refusing admission in our schools to the unvaccinated might be made the subject of a discussion in future."

While fully alive to the importance of vaccination, the committee are not prepared to recommend that admission to the schools be made subordinate to it.

New hulkabundi school-houses were built in fifteen mouzahs, at a cost of Rs. 5,500, and sites have been selected for fourteen more, to be erected during the current year. In addition, thirteen old houses have been repaired.

Municipal Free Schools

Municipal free-schools were opened during the year at Khoorjah, Boolundshuhur, Anoopshuhur, and Secundrabad. The first is attended by 106 boys, and all promise well. The schools are intended for the sole benefit of those really unable to pay fees, and measures have been taken to restrict the admissions to this class.

Female Schools

Of the 18 female schools, 11 are Government schools, 6 aided subscription schools, and one is maintained by the municipality of Boolundshuhur. These are attended by 350 girls, and seem to be doing fairly. The report states:—

"Considering the number of girls' schools and pupils in the district, the committee are desirous of securing the services of a well qualified inspectress, and enquiries are at present in progress regarding the qualifications of a Hindoo lady who has offered herself as a candidate for the post."

Indigenous Schools.

Of these schools the report states:—

"There are altogether 168 private schools, in 28 of which the hulkabundi school books are taught. A large number of these schools was visited by the Inspector, who awarded prizes to 30 boys in 6 schools. Some of them were also inspected by the district officers in their cold-weather tour."

Anglo-Vernacular Schools

There are four Anglo-Vernacular schools, situate at Anoopshuhur, Debaie, Secundrabad, and Jewur, attended by 119 boys. They are making steady progress, and are reported well of. The school at Debaie "is held in a large and well ventilated building, rented at Rs. 40 per annum," and the Jewur school, "in a fine building, kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by Hurschai Singh."

The failure of the Anglo-Vernacular school at Khoorjah led to its abolition. In October last an oriental school was opened in its stead, and promises well. It is attended by 61 boys, of whom 28 study Sanskrit, 11 Arabic, and the remaining 22 Persian.

The committee desire to record their high sense of the valuable services of the following gentlemen in the erection of schools and advancement of education:—

Nawab Mahmood Ali Khan, of Chitaree.
Mahomed Baker Ali Khan, of Pindrawul.
Sahib Singh, Zemindar of Mouzah Ootraolee.
Than Singh, Zemindar of Kotar.
Dewan Gunga Buksh, of Chitsona.
Ahmed Ali Khan, Zemindar of Mirzapore.
Thakoor Noubut Singh, Zemindar of Garaolee.
Lalla Todur Mull, Sahookar of Jehangeerpore.
Chowdharee Hurschai Singh, of Jewur.
Lalla Shadee Ram, Sahookar of Syannah.
Futteh Ali Khan, Zemindar of Moortuzabad.
Syud Jewun Ali, Raies of Aurungabad.
Chowdharee Luchmun Singh, Raies of Shikarpore.
Rao Oomrao Singh, Raies of Koochessur.

"Of these gentlemen, Nawab Mahmood Ali Khan, of Chitaree, and Baker Ali Khan, of Pindrawul, were more conspicuous."

President's remarks.

The President forwards the annual report with an accompanying letter, in which he states:—

"I am well satisfied with the state of the schools of the district, and can assure you that everything has been done during the past year by the committee to maintain the established system of education on a sound basis, and exact an honest performance of duty from every district official connected with the establishment."

The plan of entrusting the erection of new school-houses to zemindars is a success:—

"The funds are relieved of the cost of a building staff, and the zemindars take a pride in the construction of the school, as well as the state of the building."

He remarks on the boarding-house as follows:—

Boolundshuhur Boarding-house

"The boarding-house in Boolundshuhur has given me some anxiety. For a long time the boarders were located in a Government building, a kutcha built house, totally unfitted for the purposes required. The boys passed their leisure hours in their sleeping rooms, where beds were the only articles of furniture provided. I saw no hope of their being trained to acquire decent habits, nor of any discipline being maintained. But the liberality of the Municipal Committee enabled me to provide a fine suit of rooms in an adjacent building, where the boys have good ventilated dormitories, and a well-furnished sitting-room. They, as well as many of the zillah school pupils, are proficient in cricket, and practise regularly with the members of the city cricket club. Some of the seniors play with the civil station club. I am desirous of having a good boarding-house established, as the limited accommodation of the premises now in use forces me to reject many applications. A late communication received from you is still under consideration, and I have hopes that the sum of Rs. 2,000 may be subscribed next year from municipal and other local funds for the purpose. This amount, with a similar donation from Government, will provide the required building."

Mr. Willock concludes with a deserved commendation of the Secretary to the Committee, Moonshee Hurgyan Singh.

The Schools of the Boolundshuhur District have for some time surpassed those of any other district in the North-Western Provinces, as a whole; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the department has been unfortunate in the Deputy Inspectors placed in charge. The success is due to the well-directed sympathy and aid of the district officers, and my thanks are due especially to Mr. H. D. Willock, the Collector, whose popularity, owing to his manifest anxiety for the good of the community in this and other matters, is little less than proverbial.

As regards vaccination, no doubt education tends to remove superstitious objections. The president says "the ignorant alone decline vaccination," but a sentence which occurs immediately below rather contradicts the assertion, unless "the educated classes of the village community" are understood to mean the upper classes. The upper classes are Thakoors and well-to-do Jats, and these cannot be called "educated."

The school building plans of this district, the first of which is the engagement of assistance from the zemindars, and thus giving them an interest in the permanency of the structure, are worthy of imitation throughout the province.

ALLYGURH.

MR. C. PLATTS, *Secretary*.

THE report is made by Mr. Lushington, Judge and President of the Local Education Committee.

Meetings.

The committee held seven meetings.

General.

There are 169 schools in the district, against 109 in the previous year. Sixty new hulkabundi schools were opened, but the attendance has not increased proportionately, for the increase shows only an average of one per school.

The committee object to the sudden increase in hulkabundi schools, which the re-adjustment of the funds made possible, and consider that they ought to have had their say. In this they misunderstand the position. They were informed of the budget allotments as sanctioned by Government, but nothing was said as to the need of opening all the schools immediately.

Pergunnah Schools

The report continues:—

"Two new pergunnah schools have been opened at Tuppal and Jalalee. * * Such schools will prove of service to the inhabitants of those towns where there are no tahsili schools, and where the inhabitants are desirous of giving their sons a better education."

Municipal Grants

"The municipalities have, with their usual liberality helped Government in carrying on the works of education in this district. But free-schools cannot be opened this year for want of provision in the budget."

The Coel Municipality subscribes Rs. 20 a month towards the education of really poor boys.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Of the Anglo-Vernacular schools, those at Secundra Rao and Atrowlee are not doing well. No particulars are given of the Hattrass school.

The committee are of opinion that the rules regulating the preparation of the hulkabundi budget cannot be applied universally without injury to the schools, and desire more latitude allowed them.

Moonshee Gholam Hyder Khan is praised for his zeal and industry.

As regards the hulkabundi budget, I need scarcely point out that, according to the new rules, the Government merely lays down the maximum expenditure permissible under certain heads, in certain proportions, and that the committees and inspectors are empowered to regulate the details, school by school.

SECOND DIVISION.

BIJNOUR.

This report is signed by Mr. A. Boulderson, Officiating Vice-President of the Local Funds Committee. It consists of a brief résumé of the comparative statement accompanying it, and is void of any remarks of special interest.

There are 106 schools, with an attendance of 3,161 pupils in the district, showing an increase of 34 schools and 970 pupils against last year.

Zillah School.

There was a slight decrease in the attendance at the zillah school, and it is proposed to amalgamate it with the tahsili school.

Hulkabundi Schools.

The hulkabundi schools have increased from 61 to 95, and their pupils by 879, but the average attendance of 27 per school is not considered encouraging.

Tahsili and Girls' Schools

The attendance at the five tahsili and three girls' schools has slightly improved.

Indigenous Schools.

No mention is made of indigenous schools.

The average at hulkabundi schools in the province generally is about 30 boys. The Bijnour average, considering that the majority of the schools are new, is not discouraging.

MORADABAD.

Mr. R. S. Whiteway, *Secretary.*

Mr. Whiteway has very recently succeeded the late Secretary, Deputy Collector Gunga Pershad, but his interesting report shows that he has mastered many of the important matters of education affecting the district.

Meetings.

During the year the committee held eight meetings, the average attendance being 5 official and 3 non-official members.

Funds.

The state of the school fund bears evidence of careful management. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 23,209-5-11, which, with a balance of Rs. 2,746-11-2 from last year, gave a total of Rs. 25,956-1-1. The expenditure was Rs. 10,023-7-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,932-9-11. Of the expenditure, 80·6 per cent. was spent on training and paying teachers.

Of many important changes, the chief has been—

Hulkabundi Schools.

"A great increase in the number of hulkabundi schools, and the withdrawal of such schools from municipal limits, and the establishment of free-schools in their place." The year opened with 65 hulkabundi schools and an average attendance of 2,423 scholars, and closed with 92 schools and 3,096 scholars, showing an increase of 27 schools, and 673 scholars. The most notable progress was made in the pergunnah of Thakurdwara, in which 14 new schools were opened, where only one had previously existed.

Percentage of population attending school.

It appears that 61 per cent. of the entire population attended school, an increase of 2 per cent. over the previous year, and the committee are sanguine of further improvement in this respect.

Female education.

Female education is making marked progress. In addition to the 16 female, and 2 female Normal schools at present working, the committee purpose opening 10 new schools, 5 for Mahomedan and 5 for Hindoo females in Moradabad. The new schools are to be managed by sub-committees of 3 Mahomedans and 3 Hindoos respectively.

Boy-Teachers.

The operation of the rule prohibiting the appointment of boy-teachers from the Normal schools meets with unqualified approval.

The committee note with satisfaction the appointment of Pundit Tara Dutt from Allygurh as Deputy Inspector, and commend his wisdom and energy.

With reference to the committee's statement of account above, I remark that the Budget allotment for the district in 1873-74 is Rs. 15,000, which will supply the means of maintaining at least 130 schools.

BAREILLY.

RAI BUKHTAWAR SINGH, *Secretary.*

Meetings.

THE committee held seven meetings during the year, and the report shews that considerable progress has been made. Much attention was given to the construction of new school-houses.

New Schools.

Twenty-eight new school-houses were opened, giving a total of 136. But five of the old schools and one of the new schools were abolished, leaving 130 in operation at the end of the year, with an attendance of 5,373 boys, an increase of 890 against last year. The committee purpose building twenty-five new school-houses during the current year. Five years ago there were only five schools in the district, with an attendance of 164 pupils.

Municipal Grant.

The municipal committee has sanctioned Rs. 6,000 for educational purposes in the city of Bareilly for the current year.

Girls' Schools.

The girl's schools continue to flourish. The report states:—

"The schools under Rai Bukhtawar Singh have been visited by Mrs. Scott, by the Bible women of the American Mission, once by Mrs. Daniell and Mrs. Kempson, and once by Mrs. Graves, the Inspectress of Schools, all of whom have reported favourably." The girls' schools managed by "Sheikh Khyr-ood-deen, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, have similarly prospered."

Hulkabundi Schools.

Most of the hulkabundi schools in the district have been recently established. Their condition is satisfactory. An increase of 22 schools and 890 pupils gives the committee reason to hope that the people of the district are beginning to appreciate education.

Indigenous Schools.

There are 315 indigenous schools with 2,595 pupils, showing an apparent decrease since last year; but this is accounted for by the Deputy Inspector, who explains that more than half the 890 boys who recently joined the hulkabundi schools are from the indigenous schools.

Nawabgunj School.

The grant to the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nawabgunj was suspended, but Government has signified renewal, "on condition that the school be amalgamated with the tahsili school," and these terms have been accepted.

I had the pleasure of attending one of the meetings of this committee in April, and can testify to the business-like character of its deliberations. Mr. Cairnes Danieli, the Collector (on leave), and Mr. Moore, Officiating, and Mr. Low, Assistant Collector, have exerted themselves to carry out the views of the Government.

The committee has recently submitted an ingenious plan for hulkabundi school-houses, which is semi-circular in shape, and costs about Rs. 5 per boy in attendance.

BUDAON.

MOONSHEE HARADEVA PRASADA, *Secretary.*

Meetings

THE Educational Committee held eight meetings during the year.

Zillah School

The attendance at the zillah school has fallen from 143 to 122, showing a decrease of 21. At the late departmental examination, the second and third classes did very fairly. The boarders have increased from 17 to 19, and of these 14 are in receipt of local scholarships, three of Government zillah scholarships, and two are self-supported. The sum of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned for the building of a suitable boarding-house, but no commencement has yet been made, and the want is severely felt.

Tahsili Schools.

There are five tahsili schools, with two branch schools in the district, in which the number of pupils has increased from 221 to 240. The solitary Anglo-Vernacular school at Saheswan has been amalgamated with the local tahsili school. "The suggestion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as to the propriety of abolishing the tahsili school at Budaon was taken into consideration by the committee. For the following reasons its abolition was deemed inexpedient:—

There was no other Government school at which the boys who attended the tehsili school would be taught, for they would be excluded from the free-schools, because able to pay fees. They would not enter the zillah school, as they had no desire to learn English; and religious objections and the remoteness of the Mission school would prevent the majority from attending there."

The committee further attributed this school's want of success to its division into three branches, and concluded that if accommodation could be found for the entire school in one building, more satisfactory results might be expected. At the recommendation of the Inspector, the committee have closed the tahsili school at Datagunj, and opened a hulkabundi school instead.

Hulkabundi.

There are 81 hulkabundi schools, with an attendance of 2,405 scholars, showing a decrease of one school and 51 pupils against last year.

Pergunnah Schools.

Two pergunnah schools have been opened at Oojhyanee and Islamnuggur, with a present attendance of 85 pupils; and a third is to be opened at Bilsee.

Two primary schools have also been established at Budaon and Oojhyanee, and receive 81 pupils. Primary Schools.

No mention is made of the existence of indigenous schools. Indigenous Schools.

There are eleven Government female schools in the district, with an attendance of 172 pupils, and six municipal schools with 78 pupils, in the town. With one exception, all these schools were inspected by the Inspectress of Schools. Female Schools.

As regards the decrease of one school in the hulkabundi system, I observe that the income of the year was sufficient for the maintenance of more schools if properly managed. This year (1873-74) at least 90 schools can be kept up.

The city tahsili school has received attention in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, and during the year I hope to be able to report a successful reconstruction of the school.

SHAHJEHANPORE.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, *Secretary*.

The committee met regularly throughout the year. Meetings.

The report is accompanied by three forms of educational statistics, which attest the attention which the subject has received.

The condition of the zillah school is considered unsatisfactory, the attendance has decreased, and the tuition was inferior. Zillah School.

Hopes are entertained that the appointment of a European master will improve matters.

"The attention of the committee has been devoted chiefly to the hulkabundi schools, which are those that demand most attention, and give greatest hope for definite improvement." Hulkabundi Schools.

These schools have increased from 78 to 84, and their pupils from 2,660 to 2,793 and promise a further increase. The four hulkabundi schools in the city have been transferred to the municipality, and now appear as primary free-schools; and four new schools will be opened in the district. New school-houses have been built at Dhukkiya and Azimabad, and many more are urgently required. Of the 84 hulkabundi schools only 39 occupy Government buildings. In many villages the schools find a "local habitation" at the Zemindar's chowpal, but this is considered objectionable.

The following is noted as regards class of children:—

"A large number of hulkabundi schools are in Thakoor villages, and they are no doubt the class that take the greatest interest in the education of their children. Many of them are anxious to get schools in their villages, and to send their children." The fact that in point of numbers the Thakoors stand second only to Brahmins testifies to their appreciation of the schools. Class of children.

The lack of good teachers, suitable text-books, and regular supervision is still a serious obstacle in the way of the improvement of the district schools. The tahsili sub-committees which were appointed with a hope that they would exercise a vigilant supervision over the schools and teachers have failed to fulfil their mission.

"The state of the tahsili schools is on the whole satisfactory, and shows signs of improvement." There are at present four tahsili schools with 181 pupils, and a fifth has been turned into a hulkabundi school at Khotar. The Tilhur school has increased by 18 boys in the face of a popular mission school, but the general attendance at the Tilhur and Powayan schools has undoubtedly been injuriously affected by the Mission schools. A pergunnah school has been opened at Kuttra, and, with the existing hulkabundi school, promises well. Tahsili Schools. Pergunnah School.

Primary Free-schools.

The four primary free-schools at Shahjehanpore, and one new school at Tilhur, are supported by the municipality.

Indigenous Schools.

Of indigenous schools the report states :—

"It may be convenient to divide these into four classes :—Mussulman religious (Kuran) schools, Persian schools, Urdu schools, and Mahajunee schools. There is only one small Punditare or Hindoo religious school in the district. Of the Mahomedan religious schools it may be said that they are utterly without value from an educational point of view, and the boys are merely taught to repeat, without any importance being attached to their understanding, the meaning of their studies. The same may in a great measure be said of the purely Persian schools. Though in some cases a select pupil may be found to know something of the meaning, the large majority can only read Persian like parrots. In Urdu schools both Urdu and Hindee are often taught together, and they may be compared fairly with our hulkabundi schools. The boys are taught in these schools to read and write as a rule, and in a few exceptional instances arithmetic is also taught.

"Of these schools, the Deputy Inspector, who has taken pains to get information regarding them, reports that there are some 61 in the district, with an attendance of about 879 boys. None have been included by him at which the ordinary attendance was less than 10 boys. In two of these only was arithmetic taught, and these were schools in the city of Shahjehanpore, in which the masters appeared to be old pupils of our hulkabundi schools. This is the only class of schools to which, in my opinion, Government aid would be advantageously given, and it is a matter of some doubt whether in many of them such aid would be esteemed or taken. Any aid that Government might think fit to give would be most effectually given by way of money prizes for actual progress and merit shown at regular periodical examinations. At the Mahajunee schools the Native system of accounts and book-keeping is taught, with a slight knowledge of Nagree. They are purely a class-school, and are hardly entitled to be looked upon as schools from an educational point of view."

Aided Schools.

The committee consider that the aided schools play an important part in the education of the district. They are for the most part schools under the American Methodist Episcopal Mission Society. The headquarters of the Mission are at Lodipore, close to the city, where there is an excellent orphan school attended by 130 boys. There is also a large Anglo-Vernacular school in the city, with an attendance of 172. These are well taught and well looked after. At Tilhur and Powayan there are also English schools attended by 101 and 48 boys respectively. English and mathematics are pricipally taught in these schools, and generally with success. At Khera Bujhera there are also two schools supported by the American Mission, under the care of the Bareilly branch, one a girls' school with an attendance of 12 or 15 pupils, but neither of these schools is in a flourishing condition. The exertions of the Mission have done much in the matter of education, and they deserve help and encouragement. They are building a new school-house at Tilhur, with the aid of Government. The only other aided school is at Jallalabad, but this has been in so unsatisfactory a state, that the committee recommend its abolition.

Female Schools

There are 10 Government female schools. The seven located in the city are not in a satisfactory condition, and demand the supervision of a lady visitor. The girls' schools in the district are of a much more hopeful character. In some of these, notably those at Ruttompore and Dhanowra, the girls are taught by a master of the hulkabundi school, in the presence of a respectable matron.

The committee conclude their report with a favourable notice of the Deputy Inspector, and the expression of their regret at the loss of Baboo Kunnoo Lall, their late secretary, whose knowledge of the district schools and lively interest in the matter of education were of great value.

When forwarding the report, the magistrate and vice-president of the Local Rates Committee desired to bring "to favourable notice the energy and ability displayed by the secretary, Mr. Bullock, in the execution of his duties."

The account above given of the state of the indigenous schools in the district is a very interesting feature of this report. I hope to be able in the course of the year to organise a plan for aiding this class of school.

As regards the hulkabundi schools, this year's provision should maintain at least 100 schools.

I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of committee in April, and can testify to the intelligent interest in educational progress which is displayed. My thanks are due to Messrs. Colvin and Bullock for the assistance they have given to the department.

THIRD DIVISION.

MUTTRA.

MR. F. S. GROWSE, *Secretary.*

Progress.

"THE educational progress effected in the Muttra district during the year 1872-73 has been of a highly satisfactory character."

Zillah School.

Under the management of Baboo Kedar Nath, head-master, this school has become very popular, and the number of pupils has increased from 176 to 229. Extra accommodation and teachers are now considered necessary. This popularity has apparently been attained at the expense of the Victoria College branch school, and the local mission school, for both these have been closed for want of support. To afford relief to the crowded zillah school, Mr Growse recommends the transfer of the tahsili school from Aring, in the Muttra pergunnah, to the premises at present occupied by the hulkabundi school at the fort, the latter to be located at Aring.

Tahsili Schools.

The number of pupils in the tahsili schools has increased from 439 to 704, and the construction of improved premises is progressing. The new tahsili school at Kosi (for which a grant of Rs. 1,000 was made from the accumulated balance of the school fund last year) has not yet been commenced, even to the preparation of the necessary plans.

Hulkabundi Schools.

There are 136 hulkabundi schools, with 5,443 pupils, the latter showing an increase of 621 against last year. The improved attendance is very marked. Three years ago in many of the schools it was merely nominal. This success has been greatly contributed to by the tact and energy of the Deputy Inspector, Gopal Prasad, and the zealous co-operation of the Tahsildar of Maat, Munshi Mukkta Prasad. The village schools are becoming yearly more popular, as evidenced by the liberality of the local voluntary subscriptions for the erection of new school-houses, of which 25 are in course of construction, and seven have been built entirely at the cost of the zemindars.

Indigenous Schools.

No indigenous school has been discovered worthy of a grant-in-aid.

Free-Schools.

The novel feature of four free-schools, one in each municipality, has lately been introduced, and promises well. The schools are attended by 290 pupils, all boys of parents or guardians in receipt of less than Rs. 5 per mensem. The pupils receive a purely elementary education, and if promising, are drafted to the tahsili school, and their fees paid for them.

Girls' Schools.

The 23 primary girls' schools are attended by 479 pupils, and train a sufficient number of fully qualified teachers to fill vacancies as they occur. Mr. Growse adds :—

"This being the case, there has ceased to be any *raison d'être* for the normal school, the maintenance of which involved a considerable annual expense, and it has accordingly been closed from the beginning of the current year."

Teachers Salaries.

Mr. Growse approves of the increased salaries paid to teachers, but considers it desirable that a higher rate of pay should only be conferred for proved merit and undoubted success, as tested by the examinations.

The Secretary, himself a Hindi scholar, has also drawn attention to the incorrect system of Hindi orthography which prevails in the schools. It is hoped that the greater attention now paid to literary studies will abate the evil.

It gives me much pleasure to attest the value of Mr. Growse's educational administration. I have rarely met with an officer who is more conversant with the details of our system, or more interested in the reality of its success.

New school-houses at Kosi and Jalesur are now sanctioned, and a boarding-house for the zillah school will probably be arranged for with as little delay as possible. A new tahsili school at Mahaban has also been planned.

AGRA.

MR. H. M. BIRD, *Officiating Secretary.*

IN consequence of the transfer of Mr. Baker to Allahabad, and the indisposition and transfer of Mr. Holmes, the writing of the report devolved upon the officiating secretary, recently joined from England.

Committee Meetings.

The several committee meetings held were fairly well attended. The attention of the committee was directed chiefly to the building of new hulkabundi schools, and the supervision of the *desi* schools. For the former purpose the committee has at its disposal Rs. 10,028, balance from the old school cess, and the necessity for immediate action is pressing, as only 49 schools are located in Government buildings.

Desi Schools

The *desi* schools have increased from 175, with 2,166 pupils, to 205 schools with 2,568 pupils. No less than 119 of these are situate within the city, and are attended by 1,700 boys.

"The committee cannot report very favourably on these schools, but at the same time confesses that it is very difficult to get any true insight into the working of them, as, being private schools, they do not care to be visited. From imperfect examination, however, it is clear that the plan of teaching adopted at them is of a very antiquated type, consisting chiefly of learning a few books almost by heart, so that it would be difficult to get them to adopt the rules laid down by Government. The schools are frequently started by men as a means of earning a livelihood while waiting for more lucrative employment, consequently are very unstable."

Sub-Committees.

Of the sub-committees, that of Futtiabad alone has been distinguished by an active and energetic application to its duties, the credit of which is ascribed to the tahsildar.

Hulkabundi Schools

The hulkabundi schools are reported favourably of. The attendance has increased, and the district officers remark the progress and general intelligence of boys and teachers.

Female Schools

"Female education makes slow progress." A slight increase "has taken place in the higher branches of the school," and "an improvement in the quality of the education."

Female Normal School.

There are 10 boarders in the Normal school, "but the object of the school, namely, to train incompetent female teachers, seems to have entirely failed, as the number of school-mistresses at present at the school is only two."

This school was reported upon by the Inspectress favourably, but she noticed the fact that the pupils had remained under instruction too long, and that they appeared loth to venture upon the career for which they are being trained. Orders have now

been given that a certain period of study is not to be exceeded, and that only such pupil teachers are to be collected as have a prospect of realising the purposes of the Normal school. The Deputy Inspector of the district is to blame for want of intelligent attention to the peculiarities of an experimental school of this species; and I observe with regret that the Inspectress, though posted at Allygurh, within easy distance of Agra, seems to have almost forgotten the existence of so important an institution.

The opinion of the committee as to the general healthy condition of the hulkabundi school is satisfactory. A large number of the pupils was inspected by His Honor in January at the Taj Gardens, and many of the schools and teachers showed to advantage.

ETAWAH.

MR. R. S. AIKMAN, M.A., *Secretary*.

THE committee held eleven meetings during the year, with an average attendance of nine members. The valuable assistance of Pundit Het Ram, Settlement Deputy Collector, and Konwar Risal Singh, was obtained, these gentlemen having been appointed additional members of the committee. Meetings.

The high school, with its associated branch school, receives 323 boys, of whom only 17 are Mahomedans. Under Mr. DeMello the school has flourished, and the committee dwell at length upon the success of the institution, the cordiality existing between masters and pupils, and the love for manly games which has been cultivated among the boys. "It was pleasing to see that the two boys who were awarded prizes for being the best cricketers distinguished themselves by taking good places at the Entrance Examination." Hume's High School

The boarding-house accommodates 37 boarders, and is popular.

There are five tahsili schools, of which only three are situated at tahsil headquarters. The attendance has increased from 201 to 365 since last year, owing chiefly to the remission of fees to pupils of the lower classes. The tahsili schools at Jaswantnuggur, Lakhnesur, Belah, and Oreyah are considered good, and that at Phappoond, having been amalgamated with the Anglo-Vernacular school, is improving. Tahsili Schools

There are 104 hulkabundi schools, with 2,691 pupils, an increase of 8 schools and 156 pupils against last year. Many of these schools were inspected by the district officers on tour. The Secretary states:— Hulkabundi Schools.

"I have visited many schools at times when the teacher could have had no intimation of my coming, and I have found no cases of that absenteeism which is sometimes complained of, the teachers being always found hard at work. I was better pleased with the result of the examination of the schools this year than I have been in any former year. In no case did I find any of the instances of gross incapacity on the part of the teachers which formerly was a subject of comment. The improvement in pay has already done much good. At the time of His Honor's visit to Etawah in February last, five of the teachers were rewarded by him, and going into camp soon afterwards, I found that the teachers of all the schools I visited had heard of these rewards being given. The vernacular examinations will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the village schools. Eight boys from this district competed, and all passed creditably. Some inducement to study, such as these examinations afford, was much wanted for village schools. But the committee think that it would be well if some rewards more substantial than mere honorary distinction could be attainable by scholars in our Hindi schools. Out of a population of 670,000, there are in this district less than 5,000 children receiving tuition. Considering how little prospect of advancement even the best scholar in a hulkabundi school has before him, it is a strong proof of the desire for education as an end in itself to find even so many at our schools. At

the end of his course the village school boy can read and write Hindi fluently, knows something of history and geography, is a fair accountant, and probably has a smattering of algebra and geometry. But what has he to look forward to after all this? If he is the son of the village Putwaree, he may anticipate succeeding his father, otherwise the only employment he has a chance of is in time to become the village schoolmaster, on a salary of ten rupees. If he is a zemindar, all the processes of court, even the receipt that he gets for his land revenue, all are in a character unknown to him. It is not to be wondered at, then, that as a rule, all Government officials avoid the Government schools, and employ private teachers to instruct their children in a language which may promote their advancement when they come to look for employment. The committee called attention to the desire for Urdu in last year's report, but Government viewed this point as if the desire existed in a few isolated cases. The committee are of opinion that if Urdu is to be retained as the language of the courts, it should be introduced as the language of the schools also. The new book of extracts from the Prem Sagar and other works compiled by Baboo Shiva Prashad seem to be much appreciated in those schools in which it has been introduced."

Government Female Schools

There has been no increase of female schools, of which there are 13, receiving 188 pupils. The American Presbyterian Mission has started four new schools, which promise well.

Female Normal School.

The difficulty in obtaining subscriptions and suitable students led the committee to abandon their design for starting a female Normal school. Where practicable, the wife of the hulkabundi teacher will be placed in charge of the girls' school, and as this experiment has succeeded at Keshumpore, hopes may reasonably be entertained of its successful application elsewhere.

Anglo Vernacular Schools.

The attendance at the Ajeetmal school having dwindled down to six it was closed. The Phappoond school, re-united to the local tahsili school, is hoped to improve. A suitable school building is to be erected at Phappoond, at a cost of Rs. 2,400.

Municipal Free Schools

In January last three free-schools were opened by the municipality of Etawah, intended to supply an elementary education to the children of indigent parents. Their success has been marked. They receive 182 pupils, of whom "the best boys" are advanced to Hume's High School, and their fees paid for them. As these schools have not affected the attendance at the previously existing schools, the committee consider that the result is "satisfactory, and proves that education has now reached a class who were formerly growing up untaught."

Indigenous Schools

The indigenous schools number 87, with an attendance of 721 pupils, showing an increase of 12 schools and 122 pupils against last year. The report adds:—"As a rule, the proprietors of these schools do not appear to be desirous of Government aid or interference. They prefer to go on in their own way. A great want is, suitable grammars and reading books. A former pupil of Hume's High School, now in the Collector's office here, has composed a Persian grammar, which is based on Dr. Forbes' work. This will shortly be submitted for your approval, and, if found suitable, will supply the want of an intelligible grammar in that language. Several of these schools are of denominational character. For instance, the Saraogis of Etawah and Juswantnuggur have schools for their children in which the books of their own religion written in Sanskrit, or rather Prakrit, are taught. There are also four Arabic schools for the purpose of teaching the Kuran. There are a few Sanskrit Patshalas, which are on the whole well reported of. Some of the private schools, as in Etawah and Oreyah, are kept up by merchants for the purpose of giving more of a commercial education than is furnished by Government schools. But the great majority of the schools are undoubtedly created by the desire to learn the court language. The style of teaching in these schools is undoubtedly inferior to that of the Government schools. The children, squatting on the floor with their teacher, drone over the lesson in company, until they have it almost by heart,

but they have little appreciation of the sense of what they have read. I was much impressed with the fluency of the reading until I found that the boys could go on as well without the book as with it!"

An important question is raised in Mr. Aikman's very interesting report. There is no doubt, that Urdu and Persian supply the ambitious pupil with the best hope of advancement in life, and therefore, that if this is the chief object of our educational measures, Urdu ought to be the language of the schools. But on the other hand, Hindi is the mother tongue of the district; and, if our operations are general in character, that is, if their object is the diffusion of knowledge, and the dissipation by its means of superstition and its connected evils, the proper vehicle of school teaching is Hindi. So far as mental pleasures are within the capacity of the moral population, it is unquestionable that ability to read the Ramáyan is a great addition to the people's happiness. In the better class of schools the appointment of an additional tutor for instruction in Urdú seems to meet the difficulty expressed by Mr. Aikman. This officer's testimony to the reality of the attendance, and his practical contradiction of the illogical libel of those who aver that all hulkabundi schools are badly attended, because they are so in some instances, is worthy of record. In a well managed district, absenteeism should be almost impossible without detection, and would be quite impossible but that we have to deal with people who are singularly averse to betraying the shortcomings of their neighbours in the interests of Government, unless some personal spite has to be gratified, and even then the information is anonymous. Mr. Aikman's management of his duties, and his ready and constant encouragement of the boys of the high school in their sports, as well as their studies, demand warm acknowledgment.

ETAH.

MR. S. H. JAMES, *Secretary*.

ELEVEN committee meetings were held during the year. "They were all well attended, and all business was promptly disposed of." Particular attention was paid to an equitable re-distribution of funds. **Committee Meetings.**

There were 183 registered schools in the district, with an attendance of 5,161 pupils, "well housed, for the most part, in commodious 'chowpals'." **Number of Schools.**

The zillah school is described as "an excellent institution," very ably conducted by Babu Choora Mul. In connexion with it, a spacious boarding-house, the gift of Rajah Dilsookh Rai, is in course of construction. **Zillah School.**

There are three tahsili schools located at Aligunj, Etah, and Kasgunj; all doing well. That at Kasgunj is esteemed the best. **Tahsili Schools.**

The 80 hulkabundi schools receive 2,719 pupils, and three new schools have been established. During last cold season about 50 of the schools were inspected by the district officers, who report:—"We were much pleased with their condition. * * The schoolmasters have worked well throughout the district, and are to be complimented on the proficiency of their pupils." The want of a suitable reading book is noted, and the introduction of a graded edition of Hall's Hindee Reader recommended. At the inspections held the pupils acquitted themselves creditably in dictation, arithmetic, and geography. **Hulkabundi Schools.**

The committee purpose attending to the establishment of aided hulkabundi schools. **Aided Hulkabundi Schools.**

Pergunnah schools, only recently introduced, are 3 in number, with 202 pupils, and are doing well. The establishment of this class of school in trading towns in lieu of hulkabundi schools is recommended, as affording more equable benefits to the agricultural classes. Hulkabundi schools appear to confer exclusive advantages upon the banyah class at present. **Pergunnah Schools.**

Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Anglo-Vernacular school at Kasgunj continues to prosper.

Indigenous Schools

Only 79 schools of this class have come under notice. These receive about 1,515 pupils, but the instruction given is described as "extremely crude, and consists of babbling aloud verses of the Gulistan or some sing-song Hindee couplets."

Female Schools.

There are 15 girls' schools, receiving 376 pupils. Of those inspected, the Rampore and Khursalya schools are considered particularly good. Of the latter, the Secretary states :—

"The old Pundit of Rampore deserves the greatest praise. There were some 15 girls present when I examined his school, and the first four girls wrote ten lines of a somewhat difficult book almost faultlessly in dictation." The Khursalya teacher is recommended for special reward. The following is of interest : —"We found the parents of the girls very proud to have them examined, and be complimented on their progress. In no quarter was there the slightest objection to inspection."

Also :—"The clamour for the establishment of new schools so far from abating appears to be on the increase."

Sub-Committees.

The sub-committees at Kasgunj and Ahgunj met quarterly. The system works well in these localities, and is considered to be calculated to do good.

In conclusion :—"The committee have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government, through you, the liberality of a Brahman gentleman, Deo Dutt, who has lately built a large and substantial brick and mortar school-house with verandahs at Rajor;" and "desire to record here their sense of the services rendered by the Deputy Inspector, Pundit Kundun Lall, Komoar Shunker Singh, of Bilram school, and Thakoor Gunga Singh, zemindar of Mayasor."

This report is well put together and contains matter for encouragement If His Honor has occasion to pass through this district in the cold season, the rewards and acknowledgments suggested by Mr. James can be made with advantageous publicity.

MYNPOORY.

MR. J. S. DENNISTON, *Secretary.*

THIS report, consisting of 24 closely written pages, and illustrated by comparative tables of attendance, classification, &c., abounds in valuable and interesting information, all bearing testimony to the interest taken by the committee, ably aided by their secretary, in the discharge of their duties. No less than 80 schools were inspected by members of the committee during the year.

Meetings

Five meetings were held, and the committee began the year with some sweeping changes necessitated by the insufficiency of the year's allotment of Rs. 11,000 to meet the demands of the then existing institutions.

Zillah School

The attainments and progress of the pupils of the zillah school are well reported of. The pupils have increased from 77 to 105, and continue to be attracted by the boarding-house attached, which now contains 12 boarders, several of whom are self-supporters. Of the boarding-house the Secretary remarks :—

"The building was seen by His Honor and yourself so recently that it is not necessary to say any more about it. The whole block of buildings, the zillah school, the boarding-house, and the tahsili school, is one that is looked upon with pride in the city."

Scholarships

Of the four existing Government scholarships, three are held by pupils studying in the Agra College, and one by a tahsili schoolboy in the zillah school.

Tahsili Schools.

There are five good tahsili schools in the district, attended by 882 pupils, an increase of 73 since last year.

Hulkabundi Schools.

The hulkabundi schools were most affected by the reductions made at the beginning of the year. Of 128 schools, receiving 3,640 pupils, 18 of the less valued were closed, and all applications for new schools rejected. Of the remaining 110 "picked schools," two were transferred from Naglah Daudpore and Naglah Bán to Mouzah Dhatri and Mouzah Ikahra respectively. This decrease in the number of schools was happily not followed by a proportionate decrease in the numbers of pupils; for the former was at the rate of 14·06 per cent., while the latter was only 6·23 per cent. It may therefore be assumed that many of the pupils resorted to schools at other places. The improved quality of the education is very manifest, 23 boys having attained the 1st Class, and 67 the 2nd Class, against 6 and 50 in the same classes last year.

Transfers.

Of the evils of the so-called transfers, the Secretary writes :—

"The word runs easily, and has a very harmless sound. But it often means nothing less than the breaking up of one school and starting of a totally different one,—it means nearly this, even when the old and new sites are near one another, even to a great extent when a school is transferred from a parent village to a hamlet, or *vice versa*; much more when there is no such proximity between old and new. One set of boys are stopped short, and another set have to begin anew, and the master finds an excuse for idleness, which holds good for a year at least."

Hulkabundi Schoolmasters

On the occasion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit, the committee sought for and received the promise of "certain summary powers to deal with hulkabundi schoolmasters," calculated to render them more responsible to the committee than heretofore.

Indigenous Schools.

The committee have only recently formed an adequate idea of the value attached to these institutions by Government. The fostering and extension of the indigenous schools now receives their special attention. Even without this, great advance in the numbers of schools and pupils was made last year. There are now 99 schools with 1,035 pupils, showing an increase of 25 schools and 373 pupils against last year. Forty-nine schools are situate in the five largest towns, the greatest number (22) being in Mynpoory, and the least (4) in Kurhal. The school at Koraoli has the largest attendance, 70: and the two next in order are at Mynpoory and Shekoabad.

Female Schools

There are now 40 female schools in the district. Two schools were closed for want of sufficient support, while the Shekoabad school was transferred to Sarhupur, and that of Subhanpur, Pergunnah Bhongaon, to Noner, in which new localities improved attendances have been obtained. The committee were obliged reluctantly and regretfully to close a flourishing Mahomedan girls' school of 25 pupils at Kurhul, in consequence of the death of the master, and their utter inability to procure a suitable successor. A Hindoo girls' school was opened instead, and is doing well. The Hindoo girls' school at Bhongaon also lost its master, but the Committee hope to obtain a qualified teacher from the Mission Normal school. The 40 existing schools receive 869 pupils, an increase of 66 against last year, and the quality of the education imparted is improved.

Rajah Luchmun Singh's Schools.

The Rajah Luchmun Singh's female schools continue to flourish, and have been awarded an increased grant.

Mission Schools.

The Mynpoory Mission school is unaided, but there are 11 female aided Mission schools, with 192 pupils. Of these latter, the Revd. Mr. Alexander has favoured the committee with the following information :—

"Of the schools mentioned above, nine are in the city of Mynpoory, and two in villages. One is a Christian school, eight Hindoo, and one Mahomedan. The Mahomedan school seemed to be doing well for a time, but the parents of the children for some reason stopped sending them, and we were obliged to close it. In the Hindoo schools, a few Mahomedans are reading. * * * * We have reason to be well

satisfied with the progress of many of the pupils in these schools. But one great obstacle is the early marriage of girls in this country. When a girl is able to read pretty well, she is obliged to leave the school, and her education generally stops there."

Mr. Denniston concludes his report with the following remarks :—

"Remarks have been made in other reports as to the unpopularity of the education imparted in the Government schools. That education is not in the fullest sense popular, it is true. More or less remains to be done in the way of imparting more interest into the books read (it may be added, of removing some difficulty in the elementary works, though this is rather a question of educational efficiency). But after all, there will still remain 'the conflict which is everywhere observable between the old and new systems,' and that other conflict (not confined to India) between education or culture and useful knowledge. You cannot bring home to the mind of a village shopkeeper the fact that it is a good thing for him to know history and geography. You must teach him other things that he already feels to be good, and try to superinduce what you think to be good upon that. And on the whole, in this district the unpopularities of the Government system, remediable or irremediable, have not, I think, acted much as a bar to education,—to as much education as we can give. We have more applications for schools than we can meet, nearly as many pupils in them as masters on Rs. 7 (all round) can efficiently handle."

The above observations are among the soundest and tersest which will be found in this résumé. They spring from a knowledge of detail and a faculty of close observation which should serve Mr. Denniston well in his future career. Education in theory and education in practice are widely different matters, and it is worthy of remark that the independent secretaries of our committees to a man deal with facts and figures, and real circumstances, and avoid the crude theories and misstatements so often advanced by "article" writers and others, who form a theory, and reject all incongruous realities. I remember some years ago the circumstance of the deputation by Government of a special officer to inquire into the condition of the schools, and obtain certain statistics. He came to me for information, and I suggested he should take an opportunity of seeing the schools, and judging for himself. He replied that he did not want to see the schools.

Mr. Denniston remarks on the really beautiful block of buildings, consisting of the zillah school-house, the boarding-house, and the tahsili school-house, which now grace the outskirts of Mynpoory. In this, the taste and energy of Mr. Lane, the Collector, are gratefully acknowledged.

I cannot omit to notice here the noble exertions of Rajah Luchmun Singh, of Koraolee, in the cause of female education. The results of his enterprise must be seen to be appreciated.

FURRUCKABAD,

MOONSHEE BULDEO PRASAD, B.A., *Secretary.*

Meetings. SIX committee meetings were held during the year.

Zillah School. The zillah school receives 110 pupils, entirely city boys, showing an increase of 24 against last year. The opening of a boarding-house is expected to still further increase the attendance. A pupil of this school "took the first place out of 1,083 candidates in the middle class examination, and received a prize of Rs. 20 from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor."

The pupils' writing is considered unsatisfactory, and the appointment of a special writing-master urged.

Tahsili Schools. At the six tahsili schools the attendance has increased by 51 pupils, and progress in education has been made.

The opening of 21 new hulkabundi schools has been followed by an increase of 799 pupils. The general condition of the schools is considered fair. Hulkabundi Schools.

Of indigenous schools it is stated:— Indigenous Schools.

"Numbers of these are found scattered in the district, and scarcely any town is without a mukhtab or patshala. These are in the majority of cases supported by the richer classes who maintain a 'meanji' or 'panday' for the secular instruction of their children. As a rule, the system of teaching is according to the caprice of the persons who support the school. They generally object to the introduction of the books used in the Government schools. The usual course of education consists in the imparting common rules of arithmetic, the Native mode of keeping accounts, and practical reading and writing, and in some instances Arabic and Persian are also taught."

The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Shamshabad and Kamgunj were closed for want of support. The high school at Futtehgurh and the school at Chibramow are reported of favourably. Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Of the 13 girls' schools in the district, those at Chibramow and Furruckabad are considered the best. "The pupils could read and write Hindi correctly, could work sums in vulgar fractions, and the knowledge displayed by some of the pupils in mapping was very creditable." Girls' Schools.

From the report it appears that—

"The Native members of the committee have expressed a wish that some tuition in agriculture should, if possible, be imparted at all the schools, and that more Native classics should be taught. * * They hold that such works as the Ramayan, Premsagar, and Latsayee, and other such standard works of Hind literature, should be supplied to all schools."

The president of the committee, who signs the report, adds:—"In conclusion, I would bring to your notice the satisfactory manner in which the work of the committee has been performed by the secretary. He also deserves great praise in his management of the zillah school, of which he is the head-master. The Deputy Inspector has, as far as the committee can learn, worked well, and appears zealous and energetic." Conclusion.

I may add here that the erection of a suitable zillah school-house has been arranged for in the Public Works Department.

The wish of the Native members of committee as above expressed has already been anticipated by the introduction of a school class-book which contains extracts from all the classical works named as desirable. This expressed wish of the committee tends to strengthen my view of the study of the Hindi language in a general school system, as opposed to the more practical study of Urdoo, which is put forward in the closing comments on the report of the Etawah Committee.

FOURTH DIVISION.

CAWNPORE.

MR. A. W. CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary*.

THE committee held four meetings during the year, at the third of which—held in February—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was present. Meetings.

The budget has received the consideration of the committee, and has been distributed according to the new rules for the expenditure of school funds. Budget.

The committee consider "that the progress of education in this district has been most satisfactory on the whole." Progress.

The zillah school is attended by 252 boys, an increase of 9 against last year. Zillah School.

"Two zillah scholars matriculated at the Calcutta University in 1872, Guru Pershad

obtaining a good place in the first class, and Hareebuksh Singh standing high in the second division." The boarding-house, at present only partially erected, is much wanted.

General

Of the remaining classes of schools, the greatest increase has taken place in the female and private schools, the former having increased from 22 to 30, and the latter from 143 to 155. There has been a total increase of 29 schools and 1,778 pupils during the past year.

In many cases the zemindars have done much in the interests of education, and Dhoukul Singh, Manuck Singh, Pahulwan Singh, and Kalka Singh, "all near relations, who defray great part of the expenses of the Khanpur school, and the most promising Anglo-Vernacular schools in the district," are specially commended for their efforts.

I have a good opinion of the condition of the schools generally throughout this large district, and attribute it, in the absence of special aid from the committee, such for instance, as that given at Boolundshuhur, to the untiring exertions of Pundit Chintamun, who has been Deputy Inspector since the mutiny. He did good service in this crisis, and is a man of much local and personal influence in this part of the Doab. I should like these services to be publicly recognized by the bestowal of a *khilat* at the earliest suitable opportunity, if His Honor approves of the suggestion. This résumé would be incomplete without mention of the ready help and influence which is lent by Mir Imdad-ul Ali in his position of Deputy Collector of Cawnpore.

It is necessary to add here that the report of the committee for 1871-72 having failed to show a suitable appreciation on their part of the task set before them, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to express his wishes in the following terms:—

"The committee is directly responsible to the Government for the success of the system of district education. Silence cannot be accepted by the Government as a tacit intimation of progress, and one of the first marks of efficiency in a District Officer is to stimulate and encourage interest on the part of the committee and the most influential men, and to throw as much zeal, power, and independent action into their hands as possible. * * * * Much remains everywhere to be done. The best method of popularizing the oriental classes and improving the curriculum of study, and of aiding and raising the character of indigenous schools, and many other such subjects, have been discussed with profit and interest in other committees, and there is no reason why the same results should not be obtained at Cawnpore. His Honor cannot think that Cawnpore is less favourably situated in respect of material for a useful committee than other districts. The frequency of the meetings should depend upon the wishes of the committee itself, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that greater activity and interest may be shown in the present year, and the result fully reported for His Honor's information. It is in proportion as a District Officer succeeds in inspiring interest and zeal among the officers and leading men around him in the cause of education that His Honor values his efforts in this department."

HUMEERPORE.

MR. W. L. MARTIN, *Secretary.*

State of education

THE state of education in this district is considered satisfactory, as compared with previous years, but to a great extent the people are indifferent, and the school teachers, with few exceptions, without interest in their work.

Zillah School.

The zillah school has suffered from the want of unanimity between the head-master and other teachers, which led to the removal of the former. The attendance has not increased, and none of the pupils appeared at the departmental examination.

Almost all the tahsili schools were examined by members of the committee, and their general condition is described as "much the same as during last year," when it was unsatisfactory. Tahsili Schools.

"A pergunnah school was during the year established at Kharaila." Pergunnah School.

There has been a marked improvement in the hulkabundi schools. There are now 58 schools with 2,280 pupils, showing an increase of 9 schools and 200 pupils against last year. The report states:—"The efficiency of these schools has decidedly increased, and their state generally was found satisfactory." Hulkabundi Schools.

No improvement has taken place in the *desi* schools. The instruction given continues to be of a very elementary character. *Desi* Schools.

The Anglo-Vernacular school at Mondha is reported well of by the Inspector of the circle, but the committee consider that it fails to fulfil the object with which it was established, and doubt the benefit of its existence. Mondha Anglo-Vernacular School.

Three of the four scholarships allotted to the district are held by pupils of the zillah school, and the fourth by a student of the Normal school at Agra. Scholarships.

There are seven girls' schools, of which five are at Mondha, and two, recently opened, at Panwaree and Muskara. The Mondha schools "continue good beyond expectation." The secretary writes:—"There are five or six girls, who are now, as far as attainments go, competent to teach up to * * arithmetic to the rule of three, and the tahsildar, Mirza Ahmed Ali Beg, to whom alone the schools owe their existence and present state, hopes soon to be able to induce one of the girls to accept the post of school-mistress; if so, female education may be expected to take root in the town. It is extraordinary that the average attendance of girls in Mondha is over 60, while that of boys at the tahsili and Anglo-Vernacular school does not reach 50. As an attempt to introduce female education, these schools are a great success; but this is owing, I fear, entirely to the exertion of one person." Female Schools.

The committee consider that the class of teachers has been improved by the increased rates of pay. Teachers.

The sub-committees are described as nonentities, utterly indifferent to any duty beyond the repairs of the school-houses. Sub-Committees.

Owing to the prevailing ignorance, but few books are sold, and those few "senseless tales, almost always in Hindi." Sale of Books.

The state of the zillah school in the town of Humeerpore has caused anxiety, and under a new master, whose ability is equal to the occasion if he chooses to put it forth, is on its trial. Possibly it will be necessary in the end to replace it by an oriental zillah school of the type which it is proposed to introduce in Bijnour, where a similar failure has occurred, partly from the smallness of the town and partly from the indifference of the people. The improvement in hulkabundi schools is satisfactory. This is one of the few districts in which this class of school seems to thrive better than the tahsili, and the fact indicated a low degree of appreciation of the advantages of education

In the work of female education, Mirza Ahmed Ali Beg has done for the Mahomedans of Mondha what Raja Luchmun Singh has done for the Rajpoots of Koraolee. Both gentlemen are doing what they can for the permanence of the system, and are actuated by motives of benevolence. The old Mirza Sahib must soon retire from the service, and few men in his position will have retired with cleaner hands or a purer sense of satisfaction in having done their duty by "God's creatures."

I have again to acknowledge the continued helpfulness of Mr. Martin, as secretary to the Humeerpore committee. His aid is cheerfully accorded whenever necessary, and without doubt it is a very great advantage to a district to have the presence within its limits of a judicious and influential referee in educational concerns.

BANDA.

Mr. F. H. Fisher, *Secretary.*

Meetings

The committee held eight meetings during the year. "The attendance of the Native members has been good, and a fair amount of interest has been shown."

Zillah School.

The zillah school continues to make marked progress, and the attendance has risen from 72 to 88. The claims of the school to be raised to the superior grade are again urged, and it is stated that there are several boys prepared to study for the Entrance Examination. The new school-house at the old tahsili promises to be attractive from its prominent public position and extended accommodation. The boarding-house receives 13 boarders, "who all come from tahsili and hulkabundi schools in the district."

Anglo-Vernacular School

The only Anglo-Vernacular school in the district is at Kirwee. It is doing well, and two of its pupils passed in the departmental examination. There is also a boarding-house in connexion with this school receiving five inmates.

The Anglo-Vernacular school at Gurha was closed in July in consequence of the want of pupils.

Tahsili and Town Schools.

There are eight tahsili and two town schools in the district. The report reviews each of these schools in detail. The tahsili schools appear to be making fair progress. The attendance has improved in nearly all, and several (those at Kamasin and Lugturu) are reported very favourably of. One boy of the Lugturu school passed the departmental examination. The town schools of Rajapore and Malamedh were established in October last. The former has an average attendance of 34 boys, and one pupil passed the departmental examination. The latter is attended by 23 boys, who are commended by the Collector "for proficiency in mental arithmetic, and general intelligence in answers given."

The tahsili and town schools are in most cases well housed.

Hulkabundi Schools

In consequence of the reduction of the budget allotment, 50 hulkabundi and one aided hulkabundi schools were closed, and two other schools were changed to town schools, leaving 128 intact. These schools receive 3,181 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 3,009. Cases of absenteeism on the part of the teachers still occur and are difficult to detect, owing to the indifference of the people. The frequent absence of the pupils, who are put to field work for long intervals, is a fatal bar to progress. Only one pupil passed the departmental examination.

Girls' Schools.

Of the 10 girls' schools mentioned in last year's report, three have been closed in consequence of the grading of teachers. Of the remaining seven only one is taught by a female, a Musalmanin teacher. The report states:—"Female education is regarded with suspicion by most Natives of this district. Some have told me that no person of respectability would venture to send his daughters to be taught at a girls' school." The introduction of trained female teachers from the Normal school at Benares is proposed as a remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Indigenous Schools

"Indigenous schools are found in many parts of the district." The instruction given in some of them consists only of the "pahara," or multiplication table, and in others the elements of Persian, Hindi, and Urdoo are taught. The secretary states:—

"I have noticed in many villages the existence of them (indigenous schools) in a crude state, where a patwari, a parohitar, perhaps a bairagi, gives a few hours occasionally to teaching the children of the villagers, receiving small presents in return. In the larger towns, such as Banda itself, there are teachers of Persian, Urdoo, and Hindi. Some five or six Gurus teach 'pahara' (the multiplication table), receiving 'sidha,' or one day's food, in return, and on the 14th of the Hindi month each pupil presents his teacher with a few *kauris*. The style of teaching may be gathered from the fact that as a rule some two years are passed in becoming familiar with the multiplication table. The Persian private schools usually consist of the sons of persons

who are neighbours, and who join in the support of the teacher, and the latter is often appointed as much with the object of tending and keeping the younger children out of mischief as for educating them. People of any respectability, or who may desire to appear in easy circumstances, usually make a point of entertaining a private tutor for their children."

In conclusion, the committee express their satisfaction "with the way in which the local authorities (from the Deputy Inspector downwards) have performed their work."

What may be termed the natural backwardness of a Bundelkhund District is well depicted in Mr. Fisher's interesting report. Banda is the only conspicuous town in the district, and it is pleasing to find that the zillah school is fairly appreciated. It is about to be removed to a commodious and well appointed building. Whether it will be desirable immediately to raise the school to the superior class is an open question while such towns as Meerut and Furruckabad are still unprovided with superior schools. It is satisfactory to observe that the vernacular examination is beginning to be accepted as a test of the progress of a district, and every effort will be made to enhance the value of the gauge as time goes on. I am glad to acknowledge Mr. Fisher's valuable services as secretary to the committee, as well as the more powerful aid of the Collector.

FUTTEHPORE.

MR. J. WHITE, *Secretary.*

THE secretary succeeded the late incumbent Mr. Macmillan in December, 1872, but his report shows great interest in the work, and contains many valuable suggestions. 25 schools were inspected by him in addition to village schools.

Tahsili Schools.

The secretary visited four tahsili schools, and remarks :—"I cannot say that the distinction between a tahsili and a hulkabundi school in this district is at all vivid. Many hulkabundi schools, in my opinion, afford superior tuition to that of many tahsili schools." It appears that a partial redistribution of the existing tahsili schools is considered desirable.

Hulkabundi Schools.

Of the hulkabundi schools, the secretay examined 18, and reports that :—"A few of these schools, *e. g.*, that at Deomai, that at Kutya Deomai, that at Saraas Mandee, are very creditably taught and managed, but I am sorry that the general average of the village schools is very low." He further believes that the evils detailed last year no longer exist, but complains that no reliable records of the schools for former years are obtainable, in consequence of examiners having neglected to enter their remarks in the official registers.

Aided Hulkabundi Schools.

Aided hulkabundi schools are to be established as opportunities occur, and hopes are entertained that in time this class of school will take the place of the ordinary village school.

Indigenous Schools.

A lack of interest in the study of geography appears to prevail in the indigenous schools, and the use of a globe, in lieu of the maps now supplied, is suggested.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Of the seven Anglo-Vernacular schools mentioned favourably in last year's report, four were closed at the recommendation of the committee.

Attendance.

The general attendance in the schools, is described as poor, but "a gradual but slow increase may be expected in future years."

Books.

The dearness of the standard class-books is commented upon, and as discontent is sometimes expressed with the prize-books, it is recommended that the prizes consist of the books actually used in the schools, when they would be more appreciated by pupils and parents. The Thakoors also express dislike for the existing elementary text-

books, which they describe as "cat and dog" books. Extracts from the Ramayan, Mahabharat, &c., are proposed as a substitute likely to prove popular. The following general suggestions occur :—

"The committee are anxious to supply as many schools as possible with plane tables and measuring chains, bearing in mind that our policy in popular education is mainly practical, and that a knowledge of simple surveying is perhaps the most valuable information that an ordinary ryot can possess. When the rent law of these provinces has been fully and definitely amended, it would be a good plan to supply the higher classes in the village schools with a clear and simple epitome of the law which affects them in their daily transactions. The more definite becomes our statute law, the greater the necessity for instructing the agricultural classes in the main features of it. * * * In Bindki I discovered a small private school, officered by boys, themselves students of the Government schools, in their leisure hours. This is, I consider, a healthy sort of fact."

Of the new Deputy Inspector, the secretary remarks that he "is proving himself a most active zillah visitor."

The closing of the Anglo-Vernacular schools was recommended by the committee in consequence of the failure of the subscriptions, and the tendency to rely solely upon the grant-in-aid. The teachers were left to collect what they could, and were accustomed to look upon the grant-in-aid as their chief means of support; so much is this the case, that at a time of the year when the revision of the grants takes place, and delay in their punctual payment cannot be avoided, because fresh sanction has to be obtained in many cases, these teachers complain of hard usage, whereas they have, in theory at least, the power of enjoying the half salary which is locally subscribed. The teachers of one district wrote to the *Allygurh Gazette* this year by way of making their complaint public, but this does little more than prove that the local subscriptions raised in the district are not realized.

The action of the Futtehpore committee in this respect illustrates the advantage of having local cognizance of the circumstances of these schools.

Mr. White, it will be seen, argues in favour of a strictly practical rather than general course of instruction in hulkabundi schools. His suggestion tallies with the tone of the remarks made by the secretary of the Etawah committee with reference to the value of Urdoo

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ALLAHABAD.

Mr. G. E. Knox, *Secretary.*

This report consists of sixteen written pages, all giving evidence of the zeal of the secretary and the attention of the committee to its duties. The secretary states:—

"The members of the committee have shown unceasing interest in all matters submitted to them; and there can be but little doubt that by their frequent inspection of schools, and personal influence with the parents of the village children, considerable life has been imparted to many a school and teacher who were gradually sinking into a state of do-nothing and care-nothing about their work."

Examinations.

"The committee have examined out of the 217 schools some 150 once; some 50 twice; and 20 more than twice," but "are not prepared to give statistics for the year under review; the worthlessness of the registers, 90 per cent. of which contain many fabrications, precludes anything like a trustworthy return, and unreliable statistics must be most delusive."

Progress

"They feel assured that real progress has been made, and would point to the schools under their charge for confirmation of this. From well nigh stagnation to progress is not little for one year's record, and this step has certainly been taken,

Were further proof wanting, the examination held in December, wherein 19 out of 28 boys passed creditably, would supply it."

Indigenous Schools.

With reference to indigenous schools, the committee have pursued three measures :—

1. "They have, when they found the indigenous schools working well and more popular, removed the Government school elsewhere, where no education existed, and a want for it was expressed.

2. "They have, by substituting Hindi for Urdoo, drawn to the Government schools boys who were kept away at worthless but popular schools, because Hindi was alone appreciated.

3. "They have fused the Government and indigenous schools into one."

Female Schools.

Female schools are described as still in their infancy, and the want of good teachers in them is felt.

Style of teaching.

The committee describe the style of teaching pursued generally to be "slovenly and rule of thumb," and the teachers in very many cases as "useless idlers," incompetent, and uninterested in their work.

Examinations *en masse*.

They also condemn, in no measured terms, the system of examination of boys massed in groups, and declare it to be unsatisfactory, and "ineffective of any real good."

They state:—"The schools in the district have this year been examined by Babu Siva Pershad, C.S.I., and Mr. Tresham, and their *modus operandi* would seem to have been this:—Ten, fifteen, or more schools are brought in from a radius varying from ten to twenty miles. The boys massed together, certain questions asked, and the following record left :—

'Register tidy ; boys come —— miles ; passed a very good examination.'"

The committee have taken the trouble to examine certain of these schools, of which such record has been made, and they found :—

(1) "That the registers at Shahabpore and Siwait schools bore on them the names of boys who had long ceased to atttend school, and did not contain the names of boys who had been studying for six months previously.

(2) "That the boys in Kupsadh school could neither read, write, nor cipher at all ; hence it is difficult to know in what subject they exhibited any knowledge before the examiner."

Text-books.

The text-books are considered to require revision.

School Buildings.

With reference to school buildings, the "committee feel bound to record a protest against the late orders" which restrict the expenditure to from Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 per school-house. Permanent structures, costing at least Rs. 300, are recommended as proving ultimately more economical than the "unsightly mud huts" to be obtained for the lower rate. "The committee have spared neither time nor labour to ensure economy in their late works, but they feel it impossible to interest themselves in building according to the new estimate."

Reduction in Fees.

The committee also desire to see the scale of fees in the tahsili schools relaxed in favour of the children of agriculturists.

The committee's report has been sent to the Inspector for any remarks he may have to offer on the points which the secretary has selected for animadversion.

The report, as a whole, reads rather as an attack on the Inspector's management than a record of co-operative administration, but at the same time it is a useful contribution, and contains hints to which the Inspector and his subordinates will do well to pay serious attention. The statement that 90 per cent. of the registers are untrustworthy, and that the statistics are therefore delusive, is put in terms which indicate a

want of sympathy with the difficulties of the system. Registers must be kept by the schoolmasters, but no Inspector accepts them absolutely free from error. The boys attend irregularly and capriciously; sometimes early and sometimes late; but if they have been under instruction at all during the day, an attendance may be allowed. At certain seasons of the year this is unavoidable, for the boys' services are wanted in the fields a large part of the day, and they do little more than show themselves to the teachers. If clear cases of fabrication came to the committee's knowledge they should have referred them at once to the Inspector or to myself, in order that the evil might be checked, or with a view of giving information of the untrustiness of certain teachers. Two places are named in the school registers of which boys had been retained on the lists after they had left schools, and in which boys actually at school had not been entered. This indicates carelessness, but not fraud, for if the object of the teachers was to have a well-filled register, irrespectively of its truth, he would not have omitted the names of pupils actually under instruction. The absolute ignorance of boys in another school named by the secretary may, for anything said to the contrary, have been due to the fact that the old pupils had left school after the Inspector's examination, as is sometimes the case, and have been succeeded by beginners. I do not wish to defend the truth of the Native teacher and the reliability of his registers at all hazards. On the contrary, their untruth, or rather their anxiety to please at the expense of truth, is one of the difficulties we have to encounter, and the welfare of the schools is gauged not by what the teachers or the Native inspectors tell us, but by what the boys are actually found to know.

In the English national schools I believe 200 attendances are allowed to qualify for a capitation grant, and one of the great objections to the system was the temptation thrown in the way of the teachers to make up a boys' attendance when it happened to fall short.

In the Irish schools within the last few years it was thought to be an encouraging circumstance when the boys attended 10 weeks only in the entire year. That boys can and do attend regularly in the great majority of our halkabundi schools is proved by the acquirements of the pupils. In the 3rd Circle no fewer than 328 schools have been registered as middle class schools last year. There are still above 1,000 schools in the lower class, but even in the Allahabad district, which has more new schools that any other district in the circle, they are pushing upwards. The schools in this district which are registered as "lower" contained last year more than 260 boys in the 2nd and 3rd classes by the tahsili standard. If it is established as a matter of fact that a fair proportion of the schools are attended with reasonable regularity, it is quite as logical to assume the same character for the rest as to argue that because some schools are ill-attended the rest are also ill-attended. The district of Allahabad may be an exceptional case, and if so the remedy can best be applied locally by the agency of the committee, but other districts, less favourably circumstanced in some respects, are spoken of by the committees in favourable terms enough in the matter of attendance, and I should like to have better grounds for Mr. Knox's condemnation than are put forward in this report.

The committee describe the general mode of teaching as "slovenly and rule of thumb," and the teachers in many cases as "useless idlers." Such cases, on detection, should have been reported to the Inspector, and better men have been appointed. The teaching is no doubt unmethodical and unsystematic, as a rule, but the pay of the majority is necessarily small, and the men employed are commonly of the class educated in indigenous schools. By degrees, as they are sent in their turn to the Normal school, or become by practice acquainted with the requirements of the system, improvement is invariably manifested. The committee would, I think, find it useful to delegate the appointment of the teachers to a sub-committee of three members, of whom the Deputy Inspector may be one.

As regards inspection, the committee has hardly done justice to the large area which has to be traversed by the Inspector. He has ten districts to pass through, and must of necessity see the majority of the schools by appointing gatherings at fixed convenient halts, of which ample notice is given, and at which the attendance of the younger children is disallowed. The manner of his inspection is orderly and systematic, and Baboo Siva Pershad is an accomplished examiner, who never wearies of his work. The dictation work is all on paper, and comes under his own eye, and the rest is slate work and *vivâ voce*. I have been present at many of these inspections, and as the prizes are given on a uniform system, the number of prizes gained by a school is a valuable test of its actual and relative progress. The gathering has other advantages, such as the emulation it excites, and the contrasts it presents, and though inspection *in situ*, which is the business of the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, may be made more close and searching, the time and labour it would cause the Inspector of an area of 27,000 square miles renders it impossible of adoption. The time has not yet come when we can afford to place an Inspector at the headquarters of each division even, let alone the headquarters of each district. With the help of the committees, the Deputy Inspector now comes under closer observance, and is less likely to neglect his duties.

The Allahabad committee has been very active in visiting the schools, but some tabulation of the results of the inspection would have been a useful addition to the report.

The substitution of Hindi for Urdoo in some of the schools as a means of popularity reads strangely for this district especially in sequence to remarks made by the Etawah committee. It will be remembered that of 20,000 boys of the schools inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy at Allahabad in December last, nearly one-half were Mahomedans. I have given the details of this interesting assembly in the annual report, and need not repeat them here.

In conclusion, the committee have adverted to the rules which curtail the outlay in school buildings. "They feel it impossible to interest themselves in building according to the new estimate." I have informed the secretary that the plans and estimates which they submit will have careful attention, and their recommendations, so far as is consistent with the economical principles embodied in the rules, be accepted.

The attention paid by Mr. Knox to the working of the committee, and the aid and countenance given by the Collector, Mr. Robertson, to the progress of education in this district, have my warm acknowledgments.

JOUNPORE.

Moulvi Uzmutullah, *Secretary.*

The report is signed by Mr. R. Wall, vice-president of the educational committee, and purports to review the hulkabundi schools only.

It is incidentally stated that—

Zillah and Tahsili Schools.

"The zillah and tahsili schools, as a temporary arrangement, are held in a part of the Atala Musjid," and the "old fort" is mentioned as a suitable site for the new school.

Hulkabundi Schools.

The year opened with 125 schools. The limits of the allotment necessitated the closing of eight schools, while the removal of hulkabundi mohurrirs admitted of the opening of four new schools. The attendance at the existing schools was 5,430 boys; of whom 790 assembled at Jounpore for examination by the Inspector, and the result was considered satisfactory. "The committee believes that the schools in general are popular and well attended."

Buildings.

The building of new school-houses has been vigourously carried on. Eight first class houses, costing Rs. 300 each, have been erected. Of the buildings occupied by hulkabundi schools, 48 belong to the committee, 17 are rented, and the rest held "on loan."

Desi Schools.

The report states:—

"Of the *desi* or private schools in the city, Moulvi Hoosen's free Arabic school is the largest and most popular. * * * The subjects taught in this school are Arabic, grammar, logic, ancient philosophy, &c. There is an English master attached to the school on a moderate pay. The study of English is optional, but that of Arabic compulsory. About 43 boys receive stipends in the shape of food and clothing."

This was one of the proscribed districts in the vernacular examination. A large number of candidates presented themselves, but it was evident to the examiners that the supervision exercised was lax, and that the pupils resorted to unfair practices.

The zillah school-house is, I believe, now in course of construction, and the Church Mission school is also in process of restoration by the help of provincial funds.

FIFTH DIVISION.

BENARES.

Mr. R. Griffith, *Secretary.*

The chief business of the committee related to the distribution and location of village schools and the preparation of the budget. It was proposed to devote last year's savings, some Rs. 1,203, to the erection of new school-houses.

Tahsili Schools.

There are two tahsili schools, one situate at Chundowlie, and the second (formerly at Kundwa) in the city of Benares. The latter is making good progress under "Moulavi Bakhshish Ahmed, an Arabic scholar of considerable repute." In these schools the attendance has increased from 60 to 76.

Hulkabundi Schools.

There are 88 hulkabundi schools with 3,769 pupils, an increase of 1,262 over the preceding year. Of these, 37 teach up to the tahsili standard, and are "making satisfactory progress." The remainder show signs of improvement.

Indigenous Schools.

The indigenous schools number 297, with an attendance of 5,408 pupils. English is taught to 175 boys in Babu Haris Chundra's Chaukhambha school and a new school at Gayaghat. In 163 schools, attended by 2,567 pupils, "Persian and Urdoo or Persian and Arabic, or Sanskrit with astrology or Bengali," form the subjects of instruction. In the remainder the education given is of a very elementary character.

The following remarks by the committee are of interest:—"The nature of the instruction given in these schools is as follows:—Sanskrit is studied with a view to obtain a livelihood as astrologers or general pundits. Grammar and poetry are taught to some extent, but astrology is the favourite and apparently the most reproductive study.* * The main object in most of these schools is to qualify students for posts in Government offices, and for this purpose there is no doubt that the people generally prefer the instruction given in their indigenous schools to the more liberal course followed in the Government schools. They consider the study of history and geography to be a mere waste of time, and think far too little attention is paid in the Government schools to composition and literature.

In Nagri, reading, writing, arithmetic, and sometimes a little history and geography, are taught when the teachers are men who have been brought up in the Government schools. In Mahajani, the boys learn tables, forms of letters, bills, book-keeping, and mental arithmetic. The students of these schools become gumashtas, writers, and accountants in the houses of Native bankers and shop-keepers. In Kaithi, they learn the multiplication and other tables, forms of leases, agreements, and some rules for the calculation of areas. The students of these schools are generally employed by zemindars as putwarees, &c. In Bengali, reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. But little attention is paid to Urdoo. Boys who read Persian are supposed

to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the vernacular *pari passu* with the study of the foreign language. * * Poor as these schools are, they are the national schools of the country, and there can be no doubt that without any undue pressure they are capable of being improved and expanded into most prosperous and useful schools. Baboo Aiswaryanarayan Singh, a member of the committee, and Baboo Sanwal Singh, the head-master of the Normal school, have, it is understood, prepared a scheme for the improvement and strengthening of the Hindi and Persian schools, by introducing a new system of instruction, tightening the reins of discipline, applying for grants-in-aid, and placing the schools under better teachers."

Girls' Schools.

"There are seven girls' schools with 142 pupils, entirely supported by Government,—six in the city and one in the district." The condition of two schools only is considered satisfactory, and it is intended to remove the worst to new localities, "where there appears to be some hope of their being more popular and successful." The aided girls' schools at Agastkund and Rajmandil are doing well.

Ramnugger Schools.

"The Ramnugger school, under the patronage of the maharajah, and looked after by its own committee, is also in a healthy state. Five of its pupils were admitted into the college."

Shahzada Aided Schools.

"The committee regret that the school established for the education of the sons of the Sivalaya Shahzadas is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The young shahzadas are so irregular and inattentive that no progress is made. There is a local committee of management, of which Mr. Shakespear was president. He visited the school in September, and spoke to the fathers and guardians of the boys, but no improvement has hitherto been effected. It is proposed to make a public school of it, as it has failed as a private school. Perhaps a little wholesome rivalry, and the example of more regular and diligent students, may produce a good effect upon the idle boys for whom the schools were established."

Mirza Kaiser Bukht came to see me at Allahabad in March upon the state of this school. It appeared that quarrelling goes on among the families, and this want of union affects the school attendance. On enquiry from the Inspector it appeared further that there are 18 children of a school-going age, of whom only half attend regularly. One of the excuses made is that they cannot afford to dress properly. One of the shahzadas who learnt something at this school is now a tahsildar in Goruckpore,—the first of his family who has taken service under the British Government. The Inspector hopes to induce some of the most promising boys to proceed to the Government college in time. The propriety of throwing the school open seems questionable, unless the shahzada committee agree to it.

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares continues to display considerable interest in the cultivation of the study of Sanskrit, and encourages it by liberal prize-giving.

The report concludes with an expression of thanks to Babu Priyanath Mitra, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, for the information he afforded the committee.

The information given in this report by Mr. Griffith of the character and aims of the indigenous schools is interesting. I shall hope ere long to receive the promised scheme for the improvement of Persian and Hindi schools.

MIRZAPORE.

Mr. B. D. Gordon, *Secretary*.

Meetings.

The committee held several meetings during the year. Attention was given to "the preparation of the hulkabundi school budget, the establishment of a boarding-house in connection with the zillah school, the opening of two pergunnah schools, the removal of several others, and the opening of four municipal free-schools.

Zillah School.

The zillah school is well attended, and the pupils give evidence of careful training. A Persian department has recently been added.

Boarding-house

A hired building is at present used as a boarding-house, but the committee hope soon to have funds sufficient to enable them to construct a suitable building.

Inspections.

"The schools in the district were visited last cold weather by the Collector, the Assistant Magistrate, the Deputy Collector, and the Tehsildar," and the report contains the remarks of these examiners *in extenso*.

Mr. Robertson's Report

Mr. Robertson inspected all the schools *en route* when on tour, and states:—"I found the attendance at all of them tolerably numerous, and the condition of the schools on the whole satisfactory." While defects in the style of teaching are noted, the writing is described as "fairly good, and the arithmetic passable."

Mr. Moule's Report.

Mr. Moule reports:—"I examined the tahsili school at Gopeegunj, and was well pleased with what I saw. The attendance seemed good, and the proficiency of the pupils fair." The hulkabundi schools inspected were not so well attended.

Baboo Kalee Charan's Report.

Baboo Kalee Charan Banerjea, Deputy Collector, visited the Amoee, Adulpoora, Bugha, and Silkar schools. The value of these inspections has been somewhat impaired by the loss of the Inspector's note-book.

Indigenous Schools

The indigenous schools are thus referred to:—"The private unaided schools in Mirzapore city are pretty numerous, there being at least 11 schools for Sanskrit, 3 for instruction in Persian, and 14 Mahajani schools where instruction is imparted in accounts and book-keeping, besides numerous groups of six or eight boys not deserving of the name of school. Of the Sanskrit schools, the most notable is that of Gur Churan Choudry, consisting of 26 students, who are educated and provided with board and lodging at a monthly cost of about Rs. 100 to the Choudry, Rs. 70 being paid in the shape of scholarships to the students, and the rest to the teacher. Of the others, four contain 15 boys each, and the rest about 11 each. The Persian schools worthy of the name are two in number, one with an attendance of 25 boys, and the other of 15, the fees varying from 4 annas to Rs. 4, according to the means of the parents. The principal Mahajani schools are 13 in number, of which one contains 60 boys, two others 40 each, one 35, two 32, and the others from 20 to 30 boys, making an aggregate of about 400 boys. The fees vary in them from four annas to one rupee. The instruction in all these schools is of a very elementary nature; grammar and caligraphy are much neglected, and no attempt at classification seems to be made."

Girls' Schools.

Female education is very backward, but improving. The attendance at the seven Government schools has increased from 96 to 117, and all "with the exception of the Duncangunj school in the city, are doing well." There are three girls' schools in Chunar, managed by a committee of "respectable Native residents, presided over by the tahsildar."

Aided London Mission Schools.

The following account of the aided schools under the London Mission is given:—

"The Mirzapore Institution for boys consists of an English department, teaching up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and a purely vernacular department, where the elements of Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdoo, and Hindi are taught. There has also been added very recently to the institution a college class preparing for the F. A. Examination, and consisting of four young men, of whom one is a Mohamedan. The average attendance during 1872 was 213, and the fees realized Rs. 878-1-0, or more than on any former occasion. * * The school was examined officially on the 31st January by the Government Inspector, who pronounced it in a healthy and flourishing condition; and publicly, in the month of April, 1872, by C. Robertson, Esquire, C. S., the Rev D. Hutton, and others."

Chunar Boys' School

The Chunar school is attended by 300 boys, and is doing well also.

Female Schools.

"The London Mission has six female schools in the district, containing about 120 females, who are taught Hindi, both in the Nagri and the Romanized character; the elements of geography and arithmetic, the outlines of general history, and plain and fancy needlework, in addition to the Scriptures. The largest of these is the compound

girls' school, having a roll-call of 42 girls, consisting entirely of orphans and the children of Native Christians. This school was examined by Mrs. Graves, the Government Inspectress, who says :—'I found the reading in the Hindi and Roman characters excellent, their singing correct, their copy-books neat, and their knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic good.' The character of the instruction given in the other five schools of the Mission is the same as in this; but the pupils consist of a number of adult females, as well as girls."

The appointment of Babu Russick Lall as Deputy Inspector is noticed with satisfaction. This officer was transferred from Futtehpore when a separate Deputy Inspectorship was given to the Mirzapore District. Up to this time the Deputy Inspector of Benares had charge of Mirzapore as well, but the work was poorly performed, and was evidently too much for one man.

GHAZEEPORE.

MOONSHEE GOWHUR ALLY, *Secretary.*

THE secretary, who is also Deputy Inspector of Schools, which I consider not a satisfactory arrangement, takes credit to himself for activity. He says, too, that all the schools in the district were examined by the Inspector of the circle, and that the progress of education has been fairly satisfactory.

Four new pergunnah schools were established, and attended by 196 pupils. The towns are Bansdi, Reoti, Nanli, and Guhmer. — Pergunnah Schools

The reduction of the school fee has caused an improvement in the attendance at the tahsili schools. — Tahsili Schools.

The hulkabundi schools have scarcely advanced, but the secretary hopes, by the careful selection of properly qualified teachers, to improve matters. — Hulkabundi Schools

The Anglo-Vernacular schools are doing well. — Anglo-Vernacular Schools

Six municipal free-schools have been established in the city of Ghazeepore, and are attended by 255 boys, "of the indigent and poorer classes." The schools are appreciated, and thriving. — Municipal Fee-Schools.

The nine female schools in the district are attended by 209 pupils, showing an increase of 17 against last year. The report states that— — Female Schools

"The schools at Ghazeepore, Syedpore, and Gusbaindipore are the best. The girls can read and write Hindi with great facility, and can figure well."

The meagre nature of this report, which consists entirely of matter which the Deputy Inspector sends in to the Inspector as part of his ordinary routine of duty, and the absence of general and independent views of the state of education in the district, and of the mention of wants or shortcomings or peculiarities, or even of the share of work done by the committee, show the disadvantage of making Moonshee Gowhur Ally the secretary to the committee. It is disadvantageous in other respects, and it will be wise in my opinion to place the duties in the hands of one of the junior Civil officers of the district.

Fifty-three candidates from the schools of this district were examined in the general vernacular examination, of whom 13 passed creditably.

AZIMGURH.

MR. H. B. FINLAY, *Secretary*

COMMITTEE meetings were frequent and regular. The bulk of work done consisted of "the disposal of applications for school teachers, complaints as to repairs, &c." — Committee Meetings.

The entire failure of the system of sub-committees is matter for regret. — Sub-committees.

Examinations.

More than 100 of the schools in the district were examined by Mr. Simson, Dr. Wood, and the Assistant Collectors when on tour. In many cases memoranda of the results were forwarded to the Deputy Inspector for his information. The committee report :—"On the whole, the examiners are well satisfied with the schools and the teaching. We think it comes fairly up to what may be called the hulkabundi standard. The classes all read and write fluently and correctly, and work ordinary sums in the simple branches of arithmetic quickly and correctly. If the object of the hulkabundi schools is to teach 'the three R's,' then we think they fulfil their mission in Azimgurh. The faults and defects observed were the same as those mentioned in the report of last year, *e. g.*, the habit of making the boys learn their books by heart, mal-classification, want of discipline, and the absence on the part of the teacher of any attempt to cultivate the synthetic faculty of the boys."

Teachers.

A first step to ensure educational progress is the improvement of the teachers, who were described as men of no general knowledge beyond the contents of their text-books.

The evil of absenteeism, though much abated, is remarked upon as being occasional, and it is suggested "that it should be a departmented rule that teachers have a house in the village where their school is situated."

New Buildings.

Of 10 new school-houses commenced, 6 have been completed, and 4 are nearly so, and in many localities improved accommodation in more suitable situations has been obtained. At Mhow a substantial building was erected at the request of the inhabitants from the surplus chowkeedaree fund.

Zillah and Tahsili Schools.

The committee disclaim all authority to examine and report upon the condition of the zillah and tahsili schools of the district, and view any such attempt as *ultra vires*. "The district officers have, however, inspected and examined all the tahsili schools, and are well satisfied on the whole with their progress."

An experimental tahsili school was opened in the town of Azimgurh in addition to the Church Mission school, and proved a decided success.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Of several applications made for the opening of Anglo-Vernacular schools, only two have been received favourably,—those for Surajpore and Ahrowlee.

Indigenous Schools.

The committee have ascertained the existence of 210 indigenous schools, exclusive of "the wretched ephemeral schools usually lastin gthrough the rains." Of these the greatest number (76) is in Nizamabad, and the least (11) in Deogaon. The pupils number 1,730, an average of between 8 and 9 per school. Education is least popular in localities where Rajpoots form the bulk of the population.

"Of the 210 schools properly so called, the constitution of by far the large majority is as follows :—A Native gentleman, either for the sake of his own children and relatives, or as an act of public charity, entertains a teacher at, say, Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month, and gives him the use of a room or a verandah. He is at liberty to teach as many scholars as he can induce to come, and they pay him fees varying usually from 2 to 8 annas per mensem. It often also happens that teachers so entertained invite pupils of all sorts without asking or taking fees. Next to this style of school comes the one where the teacher teaches out of charity, pure and simple, any one who comes to him. In this district there is one of this class with at least a considerable local fame. It is the Arabic school for grammar and logic at Futtehpore, Tehsil Nugree. The teacher, Moulvie Beehan, has a great local reputation, and his pupils are said to have distinguished themselves. The peculiar characteristic, however, of this class of school is that it is generally solely devoted to the teaching of religion, specially the Koran. Even the blind are received and taught to repeat the Koran by heart."

The committee consider it undesirable to initiate steps for aiding these schools, but are prepared to receive any applications for aid in a liberal spirit.

Female Schools.

"There are 9 girls' schools in this district, and there are 234 names on the registers. Of these, Mr. Simson has inspected 4, and is happy to be able to report on

them most favourably." The inspection of the female schools was confided to Mr. Simson *in toto*.

The committee acknowledge the cordial assistance of Baboo Shiva Persad, Inspector; approve the energy and zeal of the Deputy Inspector, and the two sub-deputies; and commend the efforts made by the tahsildar of Nizamabad, Thakur Jowahur Singh, of Kopah, and Sheikh Chiragh Ali, of Phoolpore, in the cause of education.

To the report of the committee is appended the following addendum by the Collector:—"In expressing my general concurrence in the views set forth by the Secretary in this report, I desire to avail myself of this last opportunity to record my sense of the value of Mr. H. B. Finlay's services as secretary of the educational committee of this district during my incumbency as Collector of Azimgurh. Mr. Finlay's influence has been felt in every detail of the department, but his services have been specially valuable in the inspection and examination of schools; and his inspection reports are full of important hints and suggestions, which have been forwarded to the Deputy Inspector for careful attention.

"In all matters affecting the educational welfare of the district, Mr. Finlay has shown the warmest interest, and I trust his services to the department may receive the acknowledgements which they so well deserve. I would also bring to notice the exertions of Mr. Harkness in the same good cause during the past cold season, nor would I forget the share taken by Dr. Wood in the examination of district schools."

The personal exertions of Mr. Simson to influence the leading men, and his careful and judicious inspection of the girls' schools, which have been already fully recorded in the annual report, come first in the order of thankful acknowledgment. Mr. Finlay's excellent services were mentioned last year, and his continued exertions since merit the commendation of Government.

GORUCKPORE.

MR. E. ALEXANDER, *Secretary*.

THIS interesting report contains many valuable suggestions, and compares favourably with the meagre summary submitted last year.

Committee Meetings.

The committee held five meetings during the year, and hope in future to meet once a month. The framing of the budget, and instructions to the sub-committees for the introduction of a system of "halqas," with separate schools, &c., chiefly occupied the committee.

The report states that—

Progress of education.

"The progress of education during the past year, though not very marked, has been steady and satisfactory. The attendance at the different classes of Government schools has increased by 600, the most noticeable increase being in the tahsili schools, where it has risen from 341 to 519, showing an increase of 178, in addition to 140 new pupils at the two pergunnah schools which have been established at Lár and Piprowli during the past year."

Zillah School.

One of the chief events of the year was the opening of the zillah school at the sudder station. The pupils receive instruction in Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit, and are very anxious to learn English. The present grant-in-aid and subscriptions are insufficient, and a further grant is urgently needed. The erection of a suitable school-house in a central position is recommended.

Tahsili Schools.

The tahsili schools are doing well. In them "the boys were, as a rule, well taught," and "the knowledge shown by the boys, and their numbers, were very satisfactory." The head-master of the Burhulgunj school is specially praised for the creditable condition of his school.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The condition of the eight Anglo-Vernacular schools is considered satisfactory.

Hulkabundi Schools.

Of the 188 hulkabundi schools, scarcely any are situated in the vast jungle tracts of the northern pergunnahs. But where the land has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation, thriving villages have sprung up, and new schools are required. The zemindars have been appealed to to aid in the matter, and it is proposed in the outset to open the schools experimentally for six months, during the healthy season only.

The report states that—

"The attention of the committee has chiefly been directed to the hulkabundi schools, and the two principal objects which it endeavoured to effect are:—(1) The revival of the interest shown in their welfare and in the general progress of education by the sub-committees. (2) The construction of suitable school-houses, which are urgently needed in this district."

The sub-committees seem to have worked well at first, but when the charm of novelty had worn away, negligence and indifference crept in. Efforts have recently been made to re-animate them with an interest in their duties, and have been partially successful.

The following is a hopeful forecast for the future:—

"The large number of zemindars whose children are receiving instruction is very encouraging, and when these boys take their fathers' places there is good ground for hoping that some of them at least will do good service as members of the local committees."

Municipal Fee-Schools.

Four municipal free-schools were established, and proved a decided success.

Girl's Schools.

Of the 11 girls' schools open at the beginning of the year, 4 schools were closed, and the attendance diminished by 91 pupils, in consequence of the re-distribution of teachers' salaries and other expenses.

The girls' schools in the town of Goruckpore, established by the Sub-Judge, Moonshee Ali Bukhsh, continue to make very encouraging progress.

Endowed Sanskrit School at Lakma.

The secretary makes interesting mention of an endowed Sanskrit school at Lakma, which is reputed to have been in existence for more then a century. It is still well attended, and the education given is described as "of a high standard."

New School-houses.

The want of suitable school-houses is much felt throughout the district, and the committee contemplate the construction of new buildings in no less then 21 localities, and the purchase of houses in several others.

The tahsildar of Pudrowna and Moonshee Ali Bukhsh Khan, Sub-Judge, are specially commended for their efforts in the cause of education.

Mr. Alexander has my best acknowledgments, not only for a very interesting report, but for the personal interest he has shown in the progress of education. It was most unfortunate that the vernacular examination proved a failure, chiefly, I believe, from the admission of the teachers during the progress of the trial. There are many good schools in the district, which would have shown well had not the results been rendered all but worthless by the dishonesty of a few.

Another cloud has recently darkened the district in the committal of the Deputy Inspector, Rooknooddeen Ahmed, for criminal breach of trust and forgery. I am afraid it is but too certain that this man has been guilty of almost unlimited peculation and abuse of authority at the expense of the hulkabundi school teachers. He had the confidence of the Inspector and of the district officers in a remarkable degree, and he seems to have turned this to his own account with singular audacity; and the connivance of his mohurrir, and of others of his subordinates, enabled him to do this with impunity, until one or other of his accomplices chose to turn against him.

He was dismissed in April, and finding that legal proceedings were likely to be instituted, destroyed a large portion of his office records, and by his own personal influence and that of his friends, rendered the establishment of proof by direct evidence all but impossible. An account of the case will be submitted when the trial is ended.

BUSTEE.

THE report is made by Mr. F. E. Elliot, the vice-president of the educational committee, who, having only recently joined the district, is unable to write from personal experience, but considers "the year's results are satisfactory, and contrast favourably with those of the previous year."

Attendance. The attendance has improved in all the schools.

Hulkabundi Schools. The hulkabundi schools have increased by 37 schools and 857 pupils, and give signs of a steady improvement.

Girls' Schools. Three girls' schools have been closed to admit of improvement in the teachers' salaries. The seven remaining are attended by girls of the lower classes only.

Buildings. New school-houses have been completed at Bukhra and Surnamgunj, and four new tahsili schools are in course of construction at Mahson, Hureyya, Bhanpore, and Mehndawal.

No fewer than 71 candidates were admitted to the vernacular examination, of whom 15 passed.

SIXTH (BUNDELKHUND) DIVISION.

JALOUN.

MR. C. A. BATTENBURGH, *Secretary.*

Zillah School. THE zillah school was established at Calpee during the past year, and has proved popular. The erection of a boarding-house is proposed.

Tahsili Schools. "The five tahsili schools of the district are working fairly." The fee system is unpopular.

Hulkabundi Schools. The indifference of the people, and the scarcity of efficient teachers, remain impediments to the rapid progress of education, even in the hulkabundi class of school, assumed to be most in accordance with the Native mind. There has been an increase of 5 schools and 257 pupils, but the total of 68 schools is considered small in proportion to the 896 villages in the district. The condition of the existing schools is, on the whole, satisfactory.

Indigenous Schools. There are about 40 indigenous schools in the district, "the subjects taught and hours of attendance being according to the tastes of the boys or their parents."

Anglo-Vernacular School. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Jaloun was opened in January, 1872, and has an attendance of 70 boys. The zeal and success of the master, Sheodutt Narain, and the attainments and progress of the pupils in English, are reported favourably of by the school visitors, including the secretary. The want of an assistant teacher is remarked.

"The school is at present held in a part of the tahsili building, and this is objectionable on various grounds." The proposal to amalgamate it with the tahsili school was approved of by Mr. Lloyd.

Female Schools.

There are five girls' schools attended by 93 pupils. Of these, "the schools at Koonch and Kotree are attended chiefly by Mahomedan girls: the former is the most advanced."

I may add to this that another English school has been opened at Koonch, and that a grant-in-aid has been assigned to the managers, among whom the foremost is Moulvi Kareem Buksh.

JHANSIE.

MR. R. H. STORY, *Secretary.*

Meeting.

THE committee meeting held to pass the annual report was attended by 12 Native members. The report of the proceedings is interesting. One of the chief proposals related to the extension of free-schools in poor localities.

Zillah School.

The zillah school continues to flourish; the attendance has risen from 67 to 83. The pupils are all taught English, Hindi, and Urdoo, and a few Sanskrit.

Tahsili Schools.

The tahsili schools formerly at Jhansie and Guro tha were closed, and town schools placed instead at Goorserai and Bhandere. In the remaining schools at Mow and Mote, the lower classes have been exempted from payment of fees, and the attendance has risen.

Hulkabundi Schools.

Several changes have taken place in the distribution of the hulkabundi schools. The attendance has slightly increased, and the general condition of the schools is satisfactory. Forty-six teachers and three assistants are entertained at an expense of Rs. 3,577-4-2. The committee purpose building 21 new hulkabundi school-houses with the surplus of the old school fund on hand, amounting to Rs. 2,482.

Indigenous Schools.

Mention is made of 97 private schools only, receiving 715 pupils. Of these schools, 7 were established by the Rajah of Goorserai on the plan of the Government hulkabundi schools.

Aided Schools.

There is an English aided school at Goorserai, taught by an English teacher, and attended by 20 boys, doing well. Also, a vernacular aided school at Kuttehra, partly supported by a monthly subscription of Rs. 7 from the Kuttehra estate.

Female Schools.

There are 7 girls' schools, with an average attendance of 141 pupils, making fair progress. Two new schools were opened during the year, and a small private school was started by Baboo Prussono Chunder Chatterjee in his own house at Hya Jhansie, and promises well.

The Rajah of Goorserai and Baboo Prussono Chunder Chatterjee are specially commended for their exertions in the cause of education; and the Deputy-Inspector has the confidence of the committee. The plan of the Goorserai Rajah is worthy of adoption by large landholders, and if such would consent to pay the expense of all schools on their estates, the committees would be able to supply the wants of other villages.

LULLUTPORE.

MOONSHEE NIHAL CHAND, *Secretary.*

Colonel Davidson's letter.

THE Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Davidson, forwards the Secretary's report with a brief epitome of educational matters.

He writes:—

"It is a satisfactory feature to find the zillah school has increased both in the number of scholars and the average attendance. The educational work of the year

has been steadily and zealously carried on by the head-master and his assistants; and I have to add that of the examination of the classes that I, in company with other members of the committee, have made, ever had reason to be well satisfied with the manner the boys acquitted themselves in the different branches. * * * The committee have every reason to be satisfied with the progress female education is making in the district. Two new schools were opened during the year. At the town of Mehrowni the inhabitants, who are not at all well off, have shown their appreciation of female education by subscribing upwards of Rs. 300 towards the construction of a proper school-house, and the committee would ask the Government to supplement this subscription by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 200, which, with other subscriptions that may be collected here, would enable us to construct a good school-house. In conclusion, the committee would express their full satisfaction with Nihal Chand, the head-master of the zillah school, and the Deputy Inspector, Zain-ood-deen Hossein, for the aid they have given in all educational matters during the past year."

Secretary's Report

The secretary reports that the committee met five times during the year.

Number of boys under instruction.

Of 34,875 boys in the district, only 1,306, or 3·74 per cent., are under instruction.

Zillah School.

The zillah school receives 103 pupils, an increase of 41 against last year, and the average attendance has risen from 50 to 73. The boarding-house accommodates 11 inmates, of whom six are under the Court of Wards, four hold zillah scholarships of Rs. 3 each, and one is self-supported.

The committee, supported by the Deputy Commissioner, recommend that Government allowance be made for the boarding-house establishment. Government has sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a new boarding-house, and plans and estimates have been prepared. A vernacular department is attached to the zillah school.

Tahsili Schools

Of the two tahsili schools noted last year, one has been changed into a town school. The exemption of all pupils up to the fifth class from payment of fees has worked well, and been followed by an increase of 70 pupils.

Hulkabundi Schools.

The hulkabundi schools number 19, the same number as last year; the attendance has decreased by 40, but the average attendance is improved. About half the schools were visited by Captain F. W. Chatterton during the last cold season.

Indigenous Schools.

The nine indigenous schools noted were attended by 39 pupils less than last year.

Female Schools.

Two new girls' schools were opened during the year, making a total of 10; the attendance has increased by 19 pupils, and the quality of the tuition has improved. It is remarked that "the study of geography and history is not cared for by the parents of the girls, who would rather like to have their daughters instructed in moral lessons and tales, as well as sewing, embroidering, knitting, &c." The municipal grant of Rs. 50 per annum is continued.

Municipal Free-Schools

Two municipal free-schools were opened during the year, and had an attendance of 41 pupils, specially selected as the children of parents unable to pay school fees. The secretary inspected these schools three times, and found them progressing fairly. Government supplies books to them gratis.

The secretary states that—

"To make education popular among the Bundelkhund people, I think it proper that portions from the Ramayan particularly, or Braj-i-Blas, be introduced in the schools as text-books. Our mode of teaching arithmetic, too, is not relished by the parents; and, in fact, the 'paharas' taught by the Native Hindi teachers are very serviceable in the daily concerns of life. I therefore am of opinion that these 'paharas' should

be brought into use in the hulkabandi schools with a view to impart the education approved of by the pupils and their parents."

In conclusion:—

"The educational committee express their thanks to the municipal committee for the interest they take in promoting the prospects of this department by rendering substantial aid in point of money."

Backward as this corner of the province is, the progress of enlightenment is steady and assuring, and Colonel Davidson and his staff have my best acknowledgments for the aid they give. As regards the building grant asked for the Mahrowni school, perhaps the best plan would be for the Commissioner to pass the amount from the reserve fund, if he approves of the details.

SEVENTH (KUMAON AND GURHWAL) DIVISION.

KUMAON.

Mr. J. O'B. Beckett, *Secretary.*

The report reviews the progress and present condition of the hulkabundi schools only.

Hulkabundi Schools.

The year opened with 36 schools, and a total average attendance of 1,982 boys. The transfer of "surplus" tahsili schools, and the opening of 26 new schools raised the total to 55 hulkabundi schools. It was arranged to open 25 more schools upon the 1st April.

The orders of Government which reduced the number of tahsili schools in Kumaon, and limited the number of hulkabundi schools according to the budget provision, are improperly termed a "*fiasco*" by Mr. Beckett, notwithstanding the explanation made to the committee through the Commissioner; and are held by him to have caused irregularity and falling off in the attendance. No doubt the reduction of tahsili teachers, and the transfers necessary, caused discontent at the time, but this was inseparable from the circumstances of the case.

Attendance.

The attendance at the schools is improving. I may add to this that a project for erecting a boarding-house in Almorah has received His Honor's approval.

GURHWAL.

Mr. R. Quin, *Secretary.*

The progress of education in this district is said to have received a temporary check from two causes: *viz.*, the reduction of the tahsili schools from 12 to 4 in number, and the closing of 10 hulkabundi schools. According to the secretary, the people were unable to understand these changes, and "are inclined to question the stability of a department liable to such sweeping alterations!"

But the committee are cheered with the reflection that the check is only temporary; for the many complaints and enquiries made, the numerous demands for the re-opening of old schools, and applications for the establishment of new ones, all point out the interest taken in, and the value attached to, education by the people of Gurhwal.

Tahsili and Hulkabundi Schools.

The four remaining tahsili schools receive 328 pupils; and the 33 hulkabundi schools 1,096 pupils.

Female Schools.

Female education appears to be making encouraging progress. The attendance of girls has risen from 260 to 302, an increase of 42; and "considering the very great difficulties attending female education, even one additional pupil is a matter of congratulation." The attainments of many of the girls are reported highly of. As a proof of the interest taken in female education the secretary mentions:—

"It is worthy of note that during the past year the people have, of their own accord, and to be supported out of their own pockets, started four additional girls' schools."

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The progress and present condition of the six aided Anglo-Vernacular schools seem to be satisfactory. These schools are conducted by the American Methodist Episcopalian Mission, and receive 425 boys, an increase of 67. Last year two pupils passed into Roorkee College, and at present six are preparing for the same, and five for the University Entrance Examination.

The working of the committee was satisfactory, and the "thokdars and malgozars are beginning to express their opinions and ventilate their wishes in the matter of schools and education through the medium of 'urzees' addressed to the committee."

The impatience of control which peeps forth in the hill committees may be taken, I think, as a voucher for their interest in the cause of education. This department is satisfied with the occasional checks of inspection.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 38.

FROM

C. A. ELLIOTT, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government,

North-Western Provinces,

To

M. KEMPSON, ESQUIRE,

Director of Public Instruction,

North-Western Provinces.

DATED ALLAHABAD, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

SIR,

GEN. (EDUCATIONAL) DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 700, dated the 4th August, 1873, being a resumé of the reports of Local Educational Committees in the North-Western Provinces for 1872, and to communicate the following remarks and orders thereon.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in your observations as to the expediency of entrusting the duties of Secretary to the Local Committee to an Assistant or other Junior Civil Officer, and this should be suggested to all Committees where a different practice prevails. The Head Masters of Zillah Schools and Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors should always be Members, but now that the Local Committee has entire administrative charge of the Hulkabundee and of most Aided schools, the work of Secretary will be best performed by one of the Executive staff of the district, and His Honor feels assured that in every district there will be found officers having a special interest in the education of the people and well qualified for the post. The action of the Committee is left quite free in the selection, but when an officer of the Educational Department is now Secretary, he should be recommended on these grounds to resign.

3. Orders are about to issue accepting your proposal that the management of Anglo-Vernacular schools, supported by local subscription, should rest entirely with the Local Educational Committees, and extending it to other classes of aided schools.

4. Turning to the notices of districts, I am to observe with disappointment that the leading points of statistical interest as to the educational status and progress of each district are not brought out in full detail, as was suggested in the orders on last year's report. The table at the beginning of the present report does not meet these requirements, for it does not discriminate between the different classes of schools, nor does it agree with the details in your annual report. A table should be submitted by each Committee showing the numbers of each class of school in the district, whether supported by Government or aided, or under private management; the numbers of pupils on the rolls, and the average attendance; the income from fees and subscriptions, and the expenditure on tuition and other charges; and columns should be added

for the corresponding figures of the previous year. You are requested to draw up and submit for approval a table of this kind for future use. The preparation of these statistics will assist the Committee in keeping before their eyes the different classes of schools which they superintend ; and their future reports should touch briefly on the success and sufficiency of the schools of each class, and on any topics of general interest suggested by the figures.

5. The distribution of education is another point to which His Honor would beg the Committees specially to address their attention. Their reports should show in what measure instruction is offered respectively to the urban and to the rural population ; what towns and what rural circles have less or more than their fair share of assistance from the public funds, and what remedies are proposed to equalise the proportion where it is inadequate or unequal.

6. *Dehra Doon.*—Mr. Ross remarks that "the people seem to be awakening to the advantages of education,—at least I judge so from the numerous applications which have been made for new schools." This seems to His Honor an encouraging sign, and is noticed with great satisfaction. The proposal to reserve the post of putwaree for persons educated in the district is one that lies in Mr. Ross' own hands, and he can make the putwarees understand that the prospects of their children depend on this; but the hereditary character of the appointment must not on this account be sacrificed.

7. There is some confusion about the district finances. Mr. Holmes says that the income from the one per cent. cess is only Rs.726, and that it is supplemented from the 10 per cent. cess in Jounsar Bawur. This cannot be the case. The whole cess of the district must be taken as one sum, and if it is inadequate to support the Hulkabundee schools (which in Dehra are estimated to cost Rs. 1,118 in 1872-73), the balance is provided from Provincial Funds. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that your proposal to increase the educational share of the cess from 1 to 3 per cent. cannot be entertained. In Kumaon, where this is done, the zemindars, in addition to paying the cess, keep up their own roads, and the village police is almost *nil*. In Dehra this is not the case. If, however, the present educational income is found to be insufficient, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to increase the allotment, or to assign funds in special cases, if sufficient grounds are made out.

8. *Saharunpore.*—It is not quite understood what is meant by the attempt "to start a similar branch of the Saharunpore Mahomedan College." Religious schools are not, as a rule, amenable to the influence of Government ; the course followed by them is technical and theological, and it is only in rare cases, as in the Jounpore Arabic endowment, that the education is of a sufficiently liberal character to justify a public grant.

9. His Honor concurs in Mr. Kennedy's remarks as to the comparatively useless character of "house schools;" aided Hulkabundee Schools are what should be aimed at as the only practicable means of extending the "village system," and rendering it elastic and adequate to the growing wants of the country. Every endeavour should accordingly be made to locate in the place of these "house schools" the standard

village schools, wherever there is a disposition on the part of the people to contribute towards their support.

10. The figures given in your report as subscriptions and grants of the Municipalities of this district towards education, *viz.*, Rs. 291-8-0 against Rs. 61-8-0 in 1871-72, are not understood. In the Expenditure Reports the Municipal grants paid are shown to be as in the margin, which are very much higher than those stated by the Local Committee, and the discrepancies should be explained. The grant of Rs. 399-10-8 made by the Saharunpore Municipality is reported by the Municipal Committee to have included a sum of Rs. 100 arrears for former years. The present grant is Rs. 30 per mensem, distributed as shown on the margin.

	1871-72	1872-73. Rs. a. p.
Saharunpore ...	90	399 10 8
Deobund ...	...	123 0 0
Hurdwar ...	...	100 0 0
Total ...	90	622 10 8

	Rs. a. p.
Two competitive scholarships at Zillah School ...	6 0 0
Grant to 3 Primary Schools ...	14 0 0
Ditto 3 Zenana ditto ...	10 0 0
Total ...	30 0 0

11. The large increase in the Municipal grants over the past year is an evidence of growing interest in educational institutions, which the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction. His Honor cordially thanks Mr. Kennedy for the continued interest he maintains in the educational work of the district, in which he is well supported by Mr. Jenkinson, the Magistrate. Muksood Ali Khan, Subordinate Judge, Mahmood Bux, Moonsiff of Deobund, Lalla Dhoom Singh and Hurnam Chunder also deserve the acknowledgments of Government for their share in the work.

12. *Moozuffernuggur.*—The evidence obtained of the efficient state of the schools while the Lieutenant-Governor was marching through this district was very satisfactory; but His Honor would have been glad of some review by the Committee of the progress both of the Zillah, Tehseelee, and Village Schools. The fact that seven new Hulkabundee Schools were opened during the year at the express wish of the zemindars is encouraging.

13. *Meerut.*—The increase of 198 schools and 3,423 pupils appears to be merely nominal, being due to the fact that indigenous schools have been included in the statistics for the first time. The assembled indigenous schools were inspected at Meerut by His Honor in January last, and it would have been satisfactory to have heard something of the results of the communications then made by Sir William Muir to the teachers, and what measures the Committee recommend to encourage the use of the Government school-books and to improve the curriculum of study. These were the points which were specially inculcated on the teachers by His Honor.

14. The construction of a Boarding-house for the Zillah School has been deferred, owing to the want of funds; but His Honor trusts that a further effort will be made, as a building of the kind proposed is much needed in so large and populous a district.

15. *Boolundshuhur.*—The opening of fifteen new Hulkabundee Schools and four Municipal Schools is observed with satisfaction. For the

girls' education, the appointment of a well-qualified female to superintend and inspect the schools would no doubt be very desirable, and His Honor hopes that you will aid the Committee in securing a suitable person who has been trained in one of the Government Normal Schools.

16. His Honor has been glad to see that the attention of the Committee has been turned to the private (or indigenous) schools, of which there are 168 in the district, and trusts that their efforts will lead to an improved course of education and the adoption of a useful class of books.

17. His Honor has heard with pleasure that the plan of entrusting the erection of new school-houses to the zemindars has been successful, but the number thus erected is not stated. I am to request that a plan of the style of school-house adopted may be furnished, with a report showing what precautions are taken to secure that the building is well completed, whether the repairs are made by the zemindars, and at what rate, and what proportion of the cost is generally contributed by them.

18. His Honor is pleased to hear that many land-holders of name and influence show so active an interest in education; and among these may specially be noticed Nawab Mahmood Ali Khan, of Chitaree, and Bakur Ali Khan, of Pindrawul.

19. Sir William Muir cordially joins in your praise of Mr. Willock's interest in the work of this department, and acknowledges the obligations of the cause of education to him. It is highly creditable to the exertions of himself and the Committee that his district takes so high a place in North-Western Provinces for its Village Schools. The services of the Secretary to the Committee, Pundit Hur Gyan Singh, are also deserving of commendation.

20. *Allygurh.*—The Committee of this district object that the rise in the number of schools from 109 to 169* was too sudden, but neither the nature of their objection nor the facts of the case are brought out in your summary. Government, it appears, gave additional funds to the extent which rendered the establishment of 60 new schools feasible: but the establishment and allocation should have been carried out not only with the cognizance and advice but under the orders of the Local Committee. The administrative charge in respect of Village Schools has been primarily committed to them, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Inspector may be called on to submit an explanation as to the manner in which the important addition of 60 schools was carried out, whether with or without the co-operation of the Committee.

21. His Honor will also be glad to have the views of the Committee at large as to the objections taken to the rules for regulating the preparation of the Hulkabundee budgets. His Honor wishes to allow every latitude to the Committees consistently with a due uniformity of system and security for efficiency, and for the interests of all tracts and of all classes being fairly met.

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* The figures here are discrepant. The statement at page 4 shows the schools to have increased only by 6. The Educational Budget returns the number of Hulkabundee Schools at 180.

22. *Bijnour.*—Village-circle Schools in this district have increased by 34, but the average attendance (27) is small, though this is probably due to the sudden increase in the number of schools. It is hoped that every effort will be made by the Committee, and also by influential landholders, to add to the numbers of pupils.

23. *Moradabad.*—You say that "the actual receipts for schools in this district were Rs. 23,209." The land-revenue of the district is 12¼ lacs, which would only give an income of Rs. 12,250, and the meaning of your figures should be explained.

24. There is some mistake as to the proportion of the population which attended school, which your report puts at 61 per cent., "being an increase of 2 per cent. on last year." The number of scholars is given on page 4 as 7,494, and the population of the district is 1,122,000. The percentage is, therefore '67.' With such figures the increase of "2 per cent." in the present year stated by you is not clear.

25. I am to convey the thanks of Government to Mr. Whiteway for the interest evinced by him in the department.

26 *Bareilly.*—A steady progress (an increase of 22 schools and 890 scholars), commensurate with the increased income, is apparent in the schools of this district. It is satisfactory to note that the interest in female schools is maintained, and His Honor hopes to hear a good account of them on visiting Bareilly this cold weather.

27. The efforts of the District Officer and his staff, and the services of Rai Bukhtawur Singh, the Secretary, deserve the acknowledgments of Government.

28. *Budaon.*—I am to express a hope that a Boarding-house will soon be established for the Zillah School, as the want of one is said to be much felt.

29. The number of Hulkabundee Schools in the district (81) is small, and the income being sufficient, it is not satisfactory that there should have been a falling off of even one school. The average attendance (60) is too high for Village Schools, and shews the want of a larger number, and efforts should be made to establish more. His Honor trusts that the Collector and the Committee will give their attention to this matter. The budget for both 1872-73 and 1873-74 provided for 90 schools.

30. No mention is made of the existence of indigenous schools; but 258 are shewn in your annual report, with an attendance of 4,846 scholars. His Honor hopes that the Committee will not neglect to supervise these and encourage any desire to improve the course of instruction imparted.

31. *Shahjehanpore.*—The anxiety of the Thakoors to have schools established in their villages is satisfactory, but although the provision made is said by you to be sufficient for 100 Hulkabundee Schools (95 being estimated for in the budget), the number has only been increased from 78 to 84. Endeavour must be made to raise the number, so as more adequately to meet the wants of the people.

32. The Committee complain of the lack of suitable text-books, but the nature of their objection is not stated. A vernacular literature is certainly required both in prose and poetry; but for commoner subjects there appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be an abundance of suitable text-books.

33. A town school is said to have been opened at Kuttra, where there is already a Hulkabundee School. Two schools of this kind should not ordinarily exist in the same place, and His Honor will be glad of a further report, on his approaching visit, as to how they are found to work.

34. It would have been interesting to have received statistics of the number of schools and scholars in each of the four classes of indigenous schools mentioned in the report. In all places where the subject of aiding these schools has been taken up, and the teachers or promoters kindly spoken to, they have expressed themselves pleased with the attention, and anxious to profit by grants of Government school-books and rewards. His Honor will await with interest your promised project for systematically aiding these schools; the subject is one that may well occupy the attention of District Committees.

35. Baboo Kunnoo Lal, the late Secretary to the Committee, was, as stated by you, very useful in the educational work of the district, and his services are acknowledged. His Honor also notices with satisfaction the interest shewn in the work by the Committee and Messrs. Colvin and Bullock. The failure of the outlying or Tehseelee Sub-Committees to fulfil their duties satisfactorily is, however, to be regretted.

36. *Muttra.*—His Honor doubts the propriety of Mr. Growse's proposal to transfer the Tehseelee School from Areeng to Muttra. The city should provide for its own residents out of Municipal funds, and the Tehseelee School remain at Areeng. If there is a Hulkabundee School in the city of Muttra, it should be removed to some convenient locality in the rural tracts outside the town.

37. The marked improvement in the attendance at Hulkabundee Schools of the district, 5,443 against 4,821 in the previous year, is extremely satisfactory. His Honor learns with pleasure that "the Village Schools are becoming yearly more popular, as evidenced by the liberality of the local voluntary subscriptions for the erection of new school-houses, of which 25 are in course of construction and seven have been built at the cost of the zemindars."

38. There are four Free schools in the four Municipalities of this district with an attendance of 290 pupils, and His Honor is glad to receive evidence of their usefulness.

39. The Lieutenant-Governor desires cordially to thank Mr. F. S. Growse for his continued interest in the diffusion of education, and trusts that he will yet confer a permanent benefit on the department by aiding in the production of a popular literature, both prose and verse, suitable for village boys.

40. *Agra.*—The Committee of the Agra District seem to have taken an active interest in their duties, and His Honor is glad to observe

that they have interested themselves in the important work of building new Hulkabundee Schools.

41. Female education, however, His Honor regrets to observe, makes but slow progress, both as regards normal and direct instruction, in this, the District where it first took root.

42. *Etawah.*—The Hume School (which was inspected by His Honor during the year) continues deservedly to flourish and to be popular. The Lieutenant-Governor has always derived the liveliest satisfaction from visiting it.

43. The condition of the Hulkabundee Schools, which have risen to 104, with 2,694 pupils, is very gratifying. Mr. Aikman reports that the efficiency of the schools was well tested by the unexpected visits of the District Officers; the teachers are always found at their posts, and there is evidence that the increased salaries have worked much good in securing a more efficient class of men. The granting of rewards, on Lieutenant-Governor's tour, to deserving school-masters had also a good effect.

44. With regard to the teaching of Oordoo, I am to remark that the point to be considered is whether the people themselves desire it or not. Sanction has been given to the appointment of Oordoo Assistant Masters and the teaching in Oordoo of all lads who wish it, or whose parents wish it, in selected localities; and the success of this experiment will tell to what extent a desire for this class of instruction really exists

45. There has been no increase in the number of female schools in the district. The experiment of placing the wife of the Hulkabundee School teacher in charge of the Girls' school, where she is capable, may produce good results, and should certainly be tried, and the result reported to Government.

46. I am to thank Mr. Aikman warmly for his interest in the educational work of the district, and to say that the services of the Committee deserve the acknowledgments of Government. His Honor also notices with satisfaction that the names of Pundit Het Ram, Settlement Deputy Collector, and Konwar Resal Singh, are mentioned as having afforded the Committee valuable assistance.

47. *Etah.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to receive so good an account of the Zillah School, and hopes to open the Boarding-house attached to it on visiting the district this cold season.

48. The testimony borne to the efficiency of the Hulkabundee Schools is also satisfactory. The want of a suitable reading book in Hindee for these schools is acknowledged, but it is hoped that the want will soon be supplied.

49. The propriety of establishing Town schools in trading towns, where fees will be taken and some degree of secondary instruction imparted, is admitted. His Honor does not, however, understand the remark that Hulkabundee Schools appear to confer exclusive advantages upon the

Bunniah class at present. The Hulkabundee School system, where education is primary and free, is meant to meet the wants of the agricultural classes, while Town schools, where fees are taken, are for the trading community.

50. Fifteen girls' schools is (comparatively) a fair number for the district of Etah, and the demand for the establishment of others is viewed with satisfaction.

51. The thanks of Government are due to Messrs. Hobart and James and to the Committee for their interest in the education of the people, and His Honor is glad to hear that the system of Sub-Committees has been found to work well in this district.

52. *Mynpoory.*—His Honor does not understand the remarks of the Committee as regards the evils of the transfer of Hulkabundee Schools from one village to another. To close a school in one village and open another in an adjoining one without some strong reason for the change, would not be wise; but from the report it appears that only two such transfers were made during the year, and these, it may be presumed, were made on sufficient grounds. The subject is entirely in the Committee's hands, as no such transfer can take place without their sanction.

53. It is satisfactory to observe that the special attention of the Committee is being given to the improvement of indigenous schools; they should be encouraged as much as possible by the grant of books, prizes, &c.

54. The number of pupils attending the 40 girls' schools in the district should have been stated. It is to be regretted that it was necessary to close one school on the death of the Master, owing to the inability of the Committee to procure a suitable successor; the want could probably have been supplied from the Normal School at Allygurh or Agra.

55. Mr. Lane, the Collector, deserves the thanks of Government for his services in connection with the provision of the handsome block of school buildings at Mynpoory, and for the interest which under his presidency has been excited in education in the district. The services of Mr. Denniston, the Secretary, and of Raja Luchmun Singh (of whose girls' school a favorable account continues to be given), and of the Committee, are also acknowledged.

56. *Furruckabad.*—The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Zillah School-house will be pushed forward rapidly.

57. His Honor trusts that Shiva Pershad's reading book will in some measure supply the want complained of by the Committee. In respect of the comparative study of Hindee or Oordoo, it has been already noticed that the tastes and prepossessions of the people themselves are to be followed everywhere, and that the matter lies within the discretion of the Committee.

58. The Committee of this district appear to have interested themselves in their duties.

59. *Cawnpore.*—The increase of 29 schools and 1,778 pupils during the year shows an advancing desire for education, and His Honor is glad to notice the names of several zemindars specially mentioned for their efforts. The services of Pundit Chintaman, Deputy Inspector, and Meer Imdad Ali, Deputy Collector, are commended, and opportunity will be taken to notice them suitably when His Honor visits Cawnpore.

60. I am to convey the thanks of Government to the Secretary and the Committee for their labors during the year.

61. *Humeerpore.*—The increase in the number of Hulkabundee Schools and pupils, as compared with the previous year, and the improvement in their efficiency is satisfactory.

62. The success of the girls' schools at Moudha is gratifying, and Mirza Ahmed Ali Beg has done a good work in establishing them. It shews what one person can do in this direction ; and it would be satisfactory to see his example followed by other native gentlemen of influence.

63. His Honor concurs in your remarks regarding the services of Mr. Martin, and I am to thank him and the Committee cordially for the interest shewn by them.

64. *Banda.*—There are 128 Hulkabundee Schools now in this district, with 3,181 pupils, or an average of about 25 pupils each, which is small. The population is no doubt scattered in Banda, but the schools might probably be so located as to secure a higher average than this.

65. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Fisher for the intelligent interest with which he has labored here in the cause of education.

66. *Futtehpore.*—His Honor joins with the Committee in hoping that aided Hulkabundee Schools may in time take the place of the ordinary Village School, and the zemindars should be encouraged to take a part in assisting them. The Inspector should see that the instruction in Tehseelee Schools does not fall below the mark.

67. The remarks of the Committee as to the practical turn to be given to education are concurred in, and there is no objection to the preparation of a simple epitome of the Rent Laws being made a class book in the schools where the people wish it.

68. I am also to suggest that you should have a book prepared, both in Oordoo and Nagree, with various forms of documents, such as leases, agreements, and other deeds, and simple rules for calculating areas, to be read at Tehseelee and Hulkabundee Schools when wished for. The practical advantages to be gained from a knowledge of these subjects would no doubt add to the popularity of the village schools.

69. You remark that much dissatisfaction is caused among Anglo-Vernacular school teachers by delay in the payment of the Government grants-in-aid. The remedy for this lies in your own hands ; and in all cases in which you are prepared to recommend the continuance of the grant, the receipt of Government sanction before payment need not be awaited. But your impression that the recorded subscriptions are not

regularly realized is disappointing, and should be brought to the notice of the Local Committee.

70. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see Mr. White taking so active a part in the work of education, and I am to thank him and the Committee for their labors.

71. *Allahabad.*—The active inspections carried out by the Committee are highly to be commended; but it is to be regretted that no statistics of the results of the inspection are furnished. If the registers are often fictitious, as the Committee appear to think, these numerous inspections should have detected the fraud, and adequate punishment would probably have put a stop to them. His Honor concurs generally in your remarks on the Committee's strictures. No doubt it would be better that every school should be visited and inspected in its own village, but as it is not possible for the higher officers of the Educational Department to do this, the congregation of schools together is an effective and popular mode of testing progress; and it has also the advantage of bringing different schools together, and creating a spirit of emulation. This should however not be allowed in the case of Deputy Inspectors, who should always have the leisure to visit each school separately.

72. Where indigenous schools have been found to be working well and to be popular, the Committee have removed the Government School elsewhere, and in other cases they have fused the Government and indigenous schools into one. His Honor will be glad to learn in how many cases this has been done. Where the Government School is removed, there should be some guarantee for the continued efficiency of the indigenous school.

73. His Honor concurs in your acknowledgments of the services of Messrs. J. C. Robertson and Knox.

74. *Jounpore.*—It is satisfactory to hear that the schools in this district are generally popular, and that the building of new school-houses has been vigorously carried on. But the report should not in future be confined to the Hulkabundee Schools.

75. *Benares.*—Of the two Tehseelee Schools in this district, one is said to be situated in the city of Benares; it is presumed that it lies in the outskirts in a position where otherwise there would be no ready means of education. As a rule, a Municipal city should provide for its own education.

76. With reference to the Committee's remarks regarding the improvement of indigenous schools, I am to say that this is one of the objects Government has very much at heart, but the way to securing it is not at present clear, except by generally offering books and rewards. His Honor will be glad to see the scheme for improving these schools devised by Baboos Eeshur Narain Singh and Sanwul Singh.

77. His Honor regrets to hear of the unsatisfactory condition of the Shewalla school established for the education of the sons of the Dehli

Princes. His Honor agrees with you that the propriety of throwing the school open to the general public is questionable, and a special report should be furnished as to the wishes of the Shahzada committee on the subject.

78. I am to convey the thanks of Government to Mr. Griffith for his services, and to express the Lieutenant-Governor's assured hope that his interest in the improvement of this great city and the surrounding country will be continued, even though he resigns the position of Secretary.

79. *Mirzapore.*—I am also to thank the Committee of this district, who, with the Magistrate and his staff, have busied themselves usefully in the department.

80. The indigenous schools do not appear to be so efficient here as in other districts, and something might perhaps be done towards improving them.

81. *Ghazeepore.*— The condition of the four Town schools, which are attended by 196 pupils, is satisfactory ; as is also the popularity of the six Municipal free schools established in the city of Ghazeepore. The Hulkabundee Schools are said to have scarcely advanced, and it is hoped that the Committee will endeavour to improve matters.

82. His Honor concurs in your remarks as to the disadvantage of appointing the Deputy Inspector to be Secretary to the Committee, and will be glad to see the duties entrusted to one of the junior officers of the district.

83. *Azimgurh.*—The progress made in the construction of School-houses and the provision of improved accommodation is satisfactory; the work should go on as opportunities and funds offer.

84. An experimental Tehseelee School opened in the town of Azimgurh is said to have been decidedly successful ; but some further account should have been given of it.

85. His Honor will be glad to hear that the Committee have found it possible to aid the indigenous schools of the district by rewards and presents of Government books wherever they will consent to teach the latter.

86. The favorable report of the nine girls' schools in the district is gratifying ; but nothing is said as to whether the movement in favour of female education generally is on the increase.

87. As regards the authority of the Committee to examine and report on the condition of the Zillah and Tehseelee Schools, I am to point out that though not in administrative charge of this class of institutions, they have a direct interest in the efficiency of all the schools in the district, and in future should not omit the notice of any.

88. The exertions of the Magistrate, Mr. J. Simson, are cordially commended ; his warm acknowledgment of Mr. Finlay's services has been

received with pleasure. The interest shewn in the same cause by Mr. Harkness and Dr. Wood also deserve the acknowledgments of Government.

89. *Goruckpore.*—The steady and satisfactory progress of education in this district is encouraging. The establishment of schools in the jungle tracts of the northern pergunnahs is much called for, and His Honor hopes to hear that the experiment of opening them, at first during the healthy season only, will be found to succeed.

90. Efforts should be made to provide a sufficient number of school-houses throughout the district.

91. I am to thank the Committee and the Secretary, Mr. Alexander, for their labors, and also to notice with approval the efforts of the Tehseeldar of Pudrowna and Moonshee Ali Bux Khan.

92. *Bustee.*—His Honor is glad to see that results are improving in this district; the number of Hulkabundee Schools has increased by 37, two new school-houses have been completed, and four Tehseelee Schools are under construction.

93. The action of the Committee should have been more fully reported on, and the name of the Secretary given.

94. *Jaloun.*—Here, too, the proceedings of the Committee should have been noticed at greater length.

95. The total number of Hulkabundee Schools (68) is small in proportion to the 896 villages in the district, but the increase of five schools and 257 pupils is satisfactory.

96. It is hoped that a Boarding-house will soon be attached to the Zillah School at Calpee.

97. *Jhansie.*—The condition of the Hulkabundee Schools in this district is favorably noticed. The proposal to construct 21 new school-houses with the surplus of the old school fund is a good one; but it is feared that the amount available, Rs. 2,482, will not be sufficient for the purpose unless further contributions are obtained from the zemindars.

98. Both in Goorserai in this district, and in Rampoora, Juggummunpore, and Gopalpoora in Jaloun, the Rajahs are under the obligation to keep up village schools on the same plan and scale as the Government does elsewhere, and the Committee should see that they do it. The interest evinced in education by the Rajah of Goorserai, who has established seven schools in his estate, is commended, and it should be reported next year what has been done in the other Jagheers.

99. *Lullutpore.*—The number of boys under instruction, 1,306, is certainly small, and should be increased, but the percentage to the total population is as large as in Budaon. It is satisfactory to find that the Zillah School is doing well, and that the Boarding-house attached to it

seems to be appreciated. The Committee recommend that a Government allowance be made for the Boarding-house establishment, and I am to request that you will deal with the application according to the rules.

100. The action of the inhabitants of the town of Mehrownee in subscribing towards the construction of a school-house for girls is noticeable, as it is unusual to find female education obtaining favor in such remote places. Your recommendation that the Committee's application for a grant of Rs. 200 from Government should be sanctioned by the Commissioner, is approved.

101. I am to convey the thanks of Government to Colonel Davidson and the Committee for their services.

102. *Kumaon.*—The reduction in the number of Tehseelee Schools, and the limitation of Hulkabundee Schools, are held by the Committees of Kumaon and Gurhwal to have caused irregularity and falling off in the attendance. I am to remark that a great number of the so-called "Tehseelee" Schools were really nothing more than Hulkabundee Schools, and even as such very inferior. It was necessary to re-classify the schools on the recognised system, and it is not clear how (excepting from mistaken action on the part of the Committees) this could have affected the attendance. Ample funds are provided, and it is hoped that with the increasing resources caused by the new Settlement the number of schools and scholars will rapidly increase.

103. The Boarding-house at Almorah has been begun, as seen by the Lieutenant-Governor, on a convenient spot, and it is hoped that it will prove of great benefit to the province.

104. The progress of female education, as shewn by the opening of four new girls' schools by the people themselves, is encouraging. His Honor would have been glad to have received information of the localities in which they are situated, the classes of people by whom opened and attended, and whether there is any prospect of the example spreading.

105. The wishes expressed by the landed community for the increase of the means of education are regarded with satisfaction, and His Honor trusts that both Committees will foster the movement in every way in their power.

106. In conclusion, I am to remark that, upon the whole, on a review of their reports, and after personal communication with the several Committees when on circuit, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that these bodies are really forwarding the cause of popular education. Some are listless; in some only one or more of the members take an active interest; but even here the institution of the Committee affords to any such individuals the opportunity of giving assistance by serving upon it. And farther, there are not wanting Committees, and their number seems to be yearly increasing, which collectively and as a body, interest themselves with activity in the spread of education and in seeking to improve the existing system and agency.

107. On this, the last review which it will fall to the Lieutenant-Governor to record on the subject, His Honor desires to acknowledge

the loyal and earnest manner in which, as a rule, the District Officers, their Staff, and the Committees, have responded to his appeal for their assistance. His Honor feels persuaded that there is no branch of the administration in which an officer devoted to the welfare of his district can do more good to the people or better prove his zeal in the discharge of duty than in this. And Sir William Muir is satisfied that in a few years, when the youths now under instruction are grown up, a real and great result will be manifest in the advance of education and intelligence among the people of these Provinces.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. A. ELLIOTT,

Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces.